

Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
 Sky cloudy, possible showers. Temp. 59-65 (12-5).
 91. LONDON: Sky cloudy. Temp. 54-60.
 92. NEW YORK: Sky cloudy. Temp. 54-60.
 93. CHICAGO: Sky cloudy. Temp. 54-60.
 94. BOSTON: Sky cloudy. Temp. 54-60.
 95. PHILADELPHIA: Sky cloudy. Temp. 54-60.
 96. PITTSBURGH: Sky cloudy. Temp. 54-60.
 97. RICHMOND: Sky cloudy. Temp. 54-60.
 98. WASHINGTON: Sky cloudy. Temp. 54-60.
 99. BALTIMORE: Sky cloudy. Temp. 54-60.
 100. CINCINNATI: Sky cloudy. Temp. 54-60.

Austria	.....	1.50	Switzerland	.....	1.25
Belgium	.....	1.50	Denmark	.....	1.50
Canada	.....	1.50	France	.....	1.50
Germany	.....	1.50	Greece	.....	1.50
Italy	.....	1.50	Japan	.....	1.50
Lebanon	.....	1.50	Netherlands	.....	1.50
Luxembourg	.....	1.50	Portugal	.....	1.50
Morocco	.....	1.50	Spain	.....	1.50
Norway	.....	1.50	Sweden	.....	1.50
Poland	.....	1.50	Soviet Union	.....	1.50
Portugal	.....	1.50	Turkey	.....	1.50
Spain	.....	1.50	U.S. Military	.....	1.50
Sweden	.....	1.50	Yugoslavia	.....	1.50

27,925

PARIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1972

Established 1887

Nixon Staff Chief Said to Be Tied To Secret Fund

Haldeman Cited As 5th Figure in GOP Sabotage

White House Angrily Assails Post's Reports

By Robert Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (WP).—H. R. Haldeman, President Nixon's White House chief of staff, was one of five high-ranking presidential associates authorized to approve payments from a secret fund, which at times reached \$700,000, was uncovered in the FBI's Watergate bugging investigation. It financed the campaign and sabotage campaign against Democratic presidential candidates that was conceived by Mr. Nixon, according to Mr. Haldeman, 47, is considered man closest to Mr. Nixon in White House and the primary target of his re-election campaign. He began his political association with the President in 1953, as an advance man for Mr. Nixon's vice-presidential campaign.

Formed yesterday of the information obtained by The Washington Post, Mr. Haldeman issued the following statement through White House Press Office: "Your inquiry is based on misinformation because the reference to a secret fund is untrue."

Mr. Haldeman and Gerald R. Ford, the deputy White House secretary, refused to elaborate on the statement.

According to the testimony, Mr. Haldeman authorized payments from the fund—of which Mr. Nixon's closest confidants and all named in previous reports by The Post—are:

former Attorney General John Mitchell, who resigned as Mr. Nixon's campaign manager on July 1; former Secretary of Commerce Maurice C. Stans, the vice chairman of the Nixon election campaign; Jeb Stuart Maguire, a former White House assistant to Mr. Nixon's election campaign; and Herbert Kalmbach, the President's son-in-law, who until April 7, 1972, was associate finance chairman of the campaign.

Mr. Haldeman has been told that all were named in testimony to grand jury by Hugh W. Sloan, the former treasurer of the on campaign. Sources close to Mr. Haldeman said they had learned, independently of Mr. Sloan, that the five men had control of the fund.

It was learned that all five have been questioned by the grand jury about disbursements from the fund, which was kept in a bank in Mr. Stans' office.

Among the persons who received payments from the secret fund, Mr. Sloan is known to have the grand jury, as G. G. Liddy, one of the seven men named on charges of conspiracy to defraud on the Democratic headquarters inside the White House.

Mr. Liddy, a former White House aide, was named in the report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP).—The White House accused The Washington Post today of engaging in "character assassination" and "a vicious abuse of the journalistic process" in reporting on alleged political sabotage by the Republican party.

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler was specifically critical of the story in The Post that quoted unnamed sources as saying that H. R. Haldeman, President Nixon's chief of staff, was linked to a "secret fund" that the newspaper has said was used for espionage and sabotage efforts.

Earlier today in Milwaukee, Sen. George McGovern, the Democratic presidential nominee, said that the report of Mr. Haldeman's alleged involvement "places the whole ugly mess... right squarely in the lap of Richard Nixon."

Mr. Ziegler emphasized that he was talking to newsmen "as a spokesman for the White House."

"This is a political effort by The Washington Post, well conceived and coordinated, with the aim of discrediting this administration," he said.

In what was the most strongly worded White House attack on any publication in recent memory, Mr. Ziegler said of Post accounts of the alleged sabotage plot: "This is a vicious abuse of the journalistic process. It is political and... a blatant effort at character assassination."

He accused the paper of "misleading the public by hearsay" and in subsequent editions, turning rumor into fact on its editorial page.

Mr. Ziegler also volunteered that Sen. McGovern had commented earlier in the day on the report concerning Mr. Haldeman: "It's a pattern that is being followed," the Nixon spokesman said.

Asked to explain what motivation he feels The Post has, Mr. Ziegler said it would not be difficult to establish that the newspaper's executive editor, Benjamin C. Bradlee, "is not a supporter of President Nixon."

"We stand by the story," Mr. Bradlee said today.

Apart from denying that Mr. Haldeman had any connection with a secret fund, Mr. Ziegler said: "The Post is lying."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



VIETNAM (CONT'D)—Carrying their hastily gathered belongings, villagers scurry along a highway to avoid the fighting that has engulfed their hamlet. The picture, which could have been taken any time during the last decade, was actually taken earlier this week during fighting along Highway 13, north of Saigon.

Mail Bombs Hurt 7 in Arab Cities; Israelis Detect a Letter for Nixon

BEIRUT, Oct. 25 (UPI).—Four "letter bombs" have exploded in three Arab capitals during the last 24 hours, wounding two Palestinian guerrilla leaders as well as five other persons, Arab news reports said today.

A fifth bomb, addressed to Farouk Kaddoumi, a leader of the al-Pash guerrilla group, was detected and defused in Cairo.

Three of the parcels had been mailed from Beirut, the reports said. In Tel Aviv, Israeli security forces found bombs today in ordinary light blue airmail envelopes addressed to President Nixon, Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird, police and other sources said.

First Mailing in Israel It was the first time that an attempt has been made to mail letter bombs from Israel. Many of the devices have been mailed to Israel.

The three envelopes were mailed in Kiryat Shmona, a town in northern Israel near the Lebanese frontier, and around the suspicion of postal workers there yesterday.

A spokesman for the Transport and Communications Ministry said the letter to Mr. Nixon was deposited in the box outside the central post office and was found by the postmaster. The letters to Mr. Rogers and Mr. Laird were dropped in a box at the bus station and were found by a sorter, he said.

In the Arab lands, two of the letter-bombs went off today in Beirut, a third exploded in Tripoli, Libya, and a fourth in Algiers last night.

In Beirut, a parcel exploded in the registered mail department of the main post office, injuring a postal clerk, police sources said. Shortly afterward, a letter post locally exploded in the hands of a secretary at the Universal Trading Co., wounding her and an office boy, the sources said.

The letter was addressed to Raik Nedshah, Palestinian co-owner of the company, which is an arms-dealing contractor, the sources said.

In Tripoli, a parcel addressed to the Palestine Liberation Organization's office seriously injured Mustafa Awad Abu Zaid, PLO representative, who lost his sight, the Libyan News Agency said.

Two other persons, who were chatting with Mr. Abu Zaid, as he opened the parcel outside the central post office, also were wounded, the agency said.

The bomb had been mailed from Beirut and Zionist terrorists are responsible for such terrorist operations, the agency said.

In Algiers, police sources said, a bomb exploded last night by the explosion of a bomb-letter, also mailed from Beirut. Mr. Khalil was taken to a hospital with slight injuries, the sources said.

In Cairo, a suspicious postal clerk at Cairo International Airport called in bomb-disposal experts last night when he saw a piece of wire protruding from a parcel addressed to Mr. Kaddoumi, the Palestine news agency, Wafa, said.

parcel also had been mailed from Beirut.

The letters posted in Israel "were found to contain explosive charges similar to the envelopes sent from Amsterdam," a police official said.

Amsterdam was the origin of a recent letter-bomb campaign in which an Israeli Embassy official in London, Amichai Shabari, was killed in his office.

The envelope posted in Israel could have been mailed by Arab guerrilla infiltrators slipping into the country from nearby Lebanon, Police sources in Kiryat Shmona said, however, that they did not believe the letters were the work of infiltrators.

Other sources noted that about 150,000 Arabs from around the Middle East have come into Israel and Israeli-occupied territory this year to see friends and families.

Any one of the visitors could have traveled to Kiryat Shmona to mail the letters, which bore Israeli stamps.

Israeli security forces have cautioned Arab notables in the occupied West Bank of Jordan not to open suspicious parcels or envelopes in case they are booby-trapped.

The move, reported by the national news agency Itim, follows rumors that a letter bomb was sent to the Mayor of Hebron, Sheikh Mohammed Ja'Alai, yesterday. But Itim said the rumors had been denied by the mayor.

It added that special security measures were being taken to prevent attempts against Arab notables whom Palestine guerrillas have accused of collaborating with Israel.

Various mixed political committees and commissions would then be expected to work out a new political order, constitution and the election of a national legislature, but these arrangements would be designed to reflect the strength of the rival forces.

Intense political competition, as well as strenuous "police" actions and guerrilla activities, are expected to continue.

North Vietnam is being pressed by the Nixon administration to promise no further reinforcements of its troops in South Vietnam, whose presence there remains unacknowledged. American air forces would remain in Thailand and on ships in the region to threaten retaliation in case of a massive violation.

The United States and North Vietnam also would work out rules to govern future aid shipments to South Vietnam. No details are available here on this feature, but it is assumed that Washington, Beijing and Moscow will stand behind the rules to deprive both parts of Vietnam of a major aggressive capability.

A structure of international supervision of the cease-fire and neutral adjudication of political disputes would be envisaged in the settlement. But President Nixon and his aides are said to be relying basically on what they perceive to be Hanoi's decision to shift the conflict from South Vietnam from the military to the political arena.

There are varying estimates in Washington of how quickly all the remaining details could be worked out and how long Mr. Thieu might hold back to delay the cease-fire. He is said to have been slow in preparing his forces for a standstill.

Mr. Kissinger is expected to make at least one more contact with North Vietnam's principal negotiator, Le Duc Tho, in Paris, and perhaps one more journey to Saigon. But a final accord within

But Talks Still Precarious U.S. Expects a Truce Within 2 to 6 Weeks

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (NYT).—American officials now believe that only a supreme act of folly in Saigon or Hanoi will prevent an Indochina cease-fire in the next few weeks, perhaps even before election day, Nov. 7.

The negotiations still are described as precarious and President Nguyen Van Thieu did not authorize Henry A. Kissinger to arrange the final details. But the South Vietnamese leader is believed here to have no logical alternative and his public position is thought to be mostly preparation for a final acquiescence.

As now planned here by many agencies of government, the cease-fire will provide for a military standstill in South Vietnam, carving up that country into disconnected regions under rival administrations.

The major portion of the country and all population centers would be administered by Mr. Thieu and his forces as now deployed. Minor portions of territory and population would be officially recognized as the preserve of the Viet Cong, backed by about 145,000 North Vietnamese troops.

The cease-fire would clear the way for an end of all American bombing, the withdrawal of all American troops, including military advisers and a prisoner exchange.

New Political Order

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two weeks is not ruled out. Officials who expect a delay mention a period of perhaps six weeks. Mr. Nixon, feeling confident of re-election on Nov. 7, is said to be insisting that the election was irrelevant, justifying neither haste nor delay.

No one in a responsible position

here is prepared to say that a settlement is assured, but that is the tone of most conversations among officials. They see no issue that would cause Hanoi to freeze up or reverse its acceptance of the basic outline developed by Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Thieu. In view

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

The Tentative Accord

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (NYT).—Details of the tentative outline of the Indochina settlement now under intensive discussion in Washington, Paris, Hanoi, Saigon and elsewhere have become available today. The main points of the settlement would include:

CEASE-FIRE—A cease-fire in place would take place in South Vietnam, leaving the Saigon government headed by President Nguyen Van Thieu in charge of most of the country, including all the main populated areas. The Viet Cong, backed by 145,000 North Vietnamese troops, would control scattered areas of the country. All American bombing and mining operations would stop and the remaining U.S. forces would be withdrawn, including advisers. There would be an exchange of prisoners. Separate cease-fires in place would be negotiated in Laos and Cambodia. Rules on American and North Vietnamese military aid to their respective allies in South Vietnam would be agreed upon. Mr. Thieu has publicly called for the withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops but is expected to yield on that point.

CONTROLS—Two types of control groups to guarantee the cease-fire in South Vietnam have been discussed. The first, involving mixed commissions of Viet Cong, neutralists and the Saigon government, would have responsibility for ordering nationwide elections, and the formation of a new constitution and new government. But the present Saigon government would probably retain most of the political weight.

POLITICAL STRUCTURE—Mixed political commissions, composed of elements from the Viet Cong, Saigon government and neutralists would be set up to work out a new political order. These electoral commissions would have responsibility for ordering nationwide elections, and the formation of a new constitution and new government. But the present Saigon government would probably retain most of the political weight.

TIMING—Final agreement has not been reached, and many details remain to be worked out. The United States and North Vietnam are closer to an understanding than either is with South Vietnam. But despite Mr. Thieu's public rejection of any sharing of power with the Viet Cong, the American government is optimistic that he will join in the accord soon, since he is thought to be in a better military and political position than at any time previously. American sources predict an accord somewhere between two and six weeks from now.

Large Conference Expected French Sources Say Accord On Truce Has Been Reached

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, Oct. 25 (NYT).—A cease-fire agreement has been reached by Henry A. Kissinger and the North Vietnamese negotiator, Le Duc Tho, a high-ranking French source disclosed here today.

The cease-fire would leave the South Vietnamese and the Viet Cong in control of the zones they hold at the time the fighting stops, according to the French source. President Nguyen Van Thieu would remain in his present position until elections produced a new government.

Above both administrations, according to the accounts, and supervising their agreement, would be a commission composed

of the three major groupings in South Vietnam—the Saigon administration, the Viet Cong and the neutralists. The neutralists, it was said, would play a most important role. It was not clear whether that meant they would have more than a third of the posts on the commission or that their third would function as referee between the two belligerents.

The commission idea is clearly a compromise between the Communist insistence on a three-part transition government and Mr. Thieu's refusal to step down or to take part in such a government.

Furthermore, an international control commission would be established to supervise the elections and guarantee the ensemble of political and military accords. It would not be the existing and ineffective commission, composed of India, Canada and Poland, that was established by the 1954 Geneva agreements.

The plan is to convene a sizable international conference in Paris to set up the new control commission. Since the conference would not have to negotiate a cease-fire or other basic accords, the expectation was that it could complete its work quickly.

It could be convened in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Gallup Poll McGovern Gains, But Trails Nixon by 23 Percentage Units

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Oct. 25.—The latest nationwide trial heat, done on interviewing conducted Oct. 13-15, shows President Nixon with the support of 59 percent of registered voters to 38 percent Sen. George McGovern, 1 percent for other candidates and 2 percent undecided.

In the previous survey, conducted Sept. 29-Oct. 9, Mr. Nixon led the support of 59 percent to 34 percent for Sen. McGovern, 1 percent for other candidates and 5 percent undecided. The latest findings represent a gain of 6 percentage points for Sen. McGovern since his low point, recorded in late August when the Eagleton crisis and the Republican Convention.

Sen. McGovern's gains can be explained in large measure by the fact that a large proportion of manual workers—a group which repeats almost 40 percent of the electorate—has shifted back to their liberal Democratic party allegiance. In the August survey, Mr. McGovern won a wide 63 to 28 percent lead over Sen. McGovern among manual workers; in the latest survey Mr. Nixon's lead is marginal, 44 to 44 percent.

Sen. McGovern has also picked up strength among Catholics and 70 voters, but not to the same extent as among manual workers. Despite Sen. McGovern's gains, President Nixon continues to lead among all major population groups with the exception of blacks and Jews.

In six of the last eight presidential races, the candidate trailing surveys at the start of the campaign has registered gains, particularly in the final days of the campaign. Since 1940, with the exception of the presidential campaigns of 1940 and 1944, the candidate behind in mid-October subsequently won anywhere from 3 to 10 percentage points in the final two weeks of a campaign.

British, U.S. Economists Share Nobel Prize

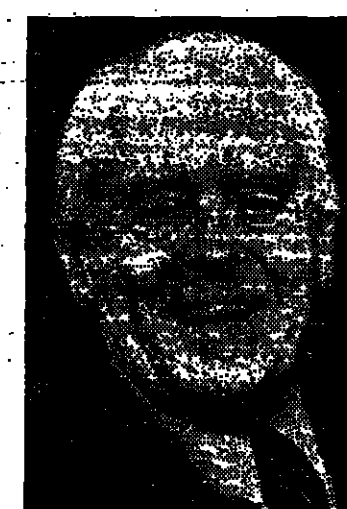
STOCKHOLM, Oct. 25 (AP).—Two men of different generations, a British professor at Oxford and a Harvard economist, today shared the Nobel Prize in economics for fundamental theories that have helped business men, judges, statesmen and provided models for governmental efforts to stabilize economies and further social welfare.

The honoring of Prof. Kenneth Arrow, 50, of Harvard and Prof. John R. Hicks, 68, of Oxford capped an Anglo-American sweep of scientific Nobel Prizes this year. A record number of 11 Nobel winners include eight Americans, two Britons and literary laureate Heinrich Heine of West Germany. The prizes will be presented Dec. 10.

No peace prize was awarded for 1972.

Six Americans shared the physics and chemistry prizes in one day a week ago, demonstrating U.S. dominance in those Nobel fields during recent decades.

For Harvard, it was a repeat performance today as last year's economics prize went to Harvard Prof. Simon Kuznets, "father of



John R. Hicks

the concept of 'growth,' to which his colleague, Prof. Arrow, has contributed some new theories.

The economics prize, set up in 1969 by the Swedish central bank in connection with its 300th anniversary, has gone to the United States three times out of four, Prof. Paul Samuelson being the

second winner. Prof. Ragnar Frisch of Norway and Prof. Jan Tinbergen of the Netherlands won in 1969.

The Swedish Academy of Science cited Prof. Hicks and Prof. Arrow for "their pioneering contributions to the general economic equilibrium theory and the welfare theory." They will share the \$100,000 prize.

The fundamental theories of Prof. Hicks and Prof. Arrow have given important means to government and industry to create improved economy, higher living standards and more regular employment, a top Swedish economist, Prof. Bertil Ohlin, said.

The theory of equilibrium, or a state of balance, is the basis for most economic theories applied today in localization, investment, foreign trade, price structure and general economy, Prof. Ohlin said. As an example of continuous development in this field, he cited great improvements in the theory of how to work in various situations.

Oxford-trained Prof. Hicks, who taught at the London School of Economics and has launched new theories on risk and uncertainty in business judgments, for a renewal of the equilibrium theory with his major work, "Value and Capital," published in 1939.



Kenneth J. Arrow

for a renewal of the equilibrium theory with his major work, "Value and Capital," published in 1939.

Prof. Arrow, in a practical way, has followed up his theoretical models and has launched new theories on risk and uncertainty in business judgments.

French Air Service Faces Strike Today

PARIS, Oct. 25 (Reuters).—French customs officers and airline ground personnel will stage a 24-hour strike tomorrow. It will affect domestic and international air service, but an Air France spokesman said that it was not yet known how many flights would be canceled.

The strike is one of a series of 24-hour stoppages planned throughout France by the nation's two major unions—the Communist-oriented General Labor Confederation (CGT) and the Democratic Labor Confederation (CFDT).

Link Seen to Trade Pact

Russia Apparently Keeps Tax; Exempts Jews for Present

MOSCOW, Oct. 25 (UPI)—The Soviet Union is perpetuating uncertainty about the status of its controversial emigration tax despite the fact that almost all of the 190 Jewish families who have been authorized visas in the last week have been exempted from paying it.

Jewish activists and some diplomats believe that Moscow intends to keep the tax in existence and will grant exemptions only so long as it is necessary to promote approval of the new Soviet-American trade agreement.

In the week since the signing of the trade agreement in Washington, Moscow has followed a carefully calculated split-level policy. Publicly it has defended the tax on would-be emigrants who have received higher education, while privately it has granted exemptions to scores of highly educated Soviet Jews who are leaving for Israel.

Exemptions Cited

In virtually every case, Soviet officials have made a point of explaining that these were "exemptions." Often applicants were induced to apply on the spot, in writing, for the exemption before it was granted. This policy of maintaining the tax in principle and overlooking it in practice has resulted in curious incongruities.

In one family from Minsk, a husband was exempted but his wife was told to pay. In Vilna, Jewish sources reported, exemptions were granted to a handful of persons who had completed their education by 1940, but younger people were required to pay. In Moscow, at least six families were told they had to pay the tax, though more than 90 were reported to have been exempted.

No official figures are available. But Jewish sources here with telephone contacts to other cities have compiled the following estimates of the numbers of families who have been authorized visas in the last week: Moscow, about 100; Odessa, about 50; Leningrad, 16; and about five each in Kiev, Kishinev, Minsk, Riga and Vilna.

Some Jewish activists said they saw indications that the new wave of permissions was leveling off and predicted that there would not be many more before the American presidential election on Nov. 7.

Stolen Trawler Is Located Off Danish Coast

Danish Coast

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 25 (Reuters)—Ship's cook Joergen Christensen beat Force 8 gales and sailed a 123-ton trawler from Aberdeen, Scotland, to Denmark, despite his total ignorance of navigation.

The Danish shipping radio station Blaavand said today it had got a bearing on the trawler Nordkap off the west coast of Jutland and had asked other fishing vessels to go to its assistance. Mr. Christensen, 28, headed out to sea on Sunday without knowing how to navigate or use a radio and left his captain and other members of the crew stranded in Aberdeen.

"The cook appears to be quite calm and in control," said radio officials after talking with the ship.

Blaavand said that although Mr. Christensen did not know how to use a ship's radio they had picked up a call from the Nordkap and managed to hold it long enough to get a bearing with the help of West German and Norwegian radio stations.

Talks Between 2 Germanys Said to Enter Decisive Phase

BONN, Oct. 25 (AP)—Talks on ending cold-war hostility within Germany went into an apparently critical, decisive phase today, with the outcome likely to affect Chancellor Willy Brandt's re-election chances.

Negotiators for West Germany and East Germany abruptly interrupted treaty talks after lunch for two hours of urgent consultations with their own governments. They later resumed the talks.

The temporary break, termed a "pause for thought" by informed sources, was seen as a signal that the talks on normalizing relations between the two Germanys were approaching a climax. Success or failure was expected to be announced in a few days.

However, at the end of today's round of talks East German State Secretary Michael Kohl said he did not think the treaty would be completed tomorrow.

Asked how much longer the negotiations would last, Mr. Kohl said, "That's something one couldn't say even with the best intentions."

Today's session was the second day of a three-day round of talks at Mr. Brandt's Chancellery, between his state secretary, Egon Bahr, and Mr. Kohl. Before the talks, Mr. Bahr conferred with the U.S., British and French ambassadors.

Separate Talks

These three, plus the Soviet ambassador, will meet in West Berlin tomorrow to continue separate but related talks on the legal basis for the expected early next year of the two Germanys into the United Nations.

UN membership for East Germany would mean recognition by about 130 nations. The West disputes East Germany's claims to full independence and wants to undercut this claim by a four-

power declaration reaffirming their war victors' rights and responsibilities for all of Germany. Bonn wants the treaty with East Germany to refer to these Big Four rights and responsibilities.

Readying the treaty for initialing before the Nov. 19 election would give a boost to Mr. Brandt, who is facing a stiff fight to stay in office.

Meanwhile, a problem involving travel to East Germany seemed to be solved.

Bonn government spokesman Conrad Ahlers told a news conference that East Germany has promised not to repeat its recent refusal to let refugees from East Germany return there to visit relatives.

Numeiri Says Egypt Orders Its Troops to Leave Sudan

BEIRUT, Oct. 25 (AP)—Egypt has ordered its troops out of Sudan, where they have been deployed since 1969, Sudan's president, Maj. Gen. Gaafar Numeiri, was quoted today as saying.

"I understand Egyptian forces received orders to stand by for transportation home," Gen. Numeiri was reported to have said in an interview with the Beirut newspaper An Nahar.

Military experts said they had no reliable figure for the number of Egyptian troops that have been stationed in Sudan.

Discussing the increasing strain in relations between the two countries, Gen. Numeiri disclosed that Egypt has maintained naval bases along his country's Red Sea coast and has used camouflage air bases in several areas.

He said he did not order Egypt to close these bases, which were established after Israel made deep-penetration air raids over Egypt three years ago.

Sudanese diplomatic sources in Cairo, asked to clarify the report, said the only Egyptian troops thus far asked to leave Sudan were those at Egypt's military



HURRICANE BEBE—Death-dealing winds sweep across a hamlet outside Suva in the Fiji Islands. The government last night put the number of people killed in the storm at 13, with thousands made homeless and living in refugee centers.

Nixon Aide Said to Be Tied to Fund

(Continued from Page 1)

House aide and former finance counsel of the Nixon re-election committee, withdrew \$50,000, according to investigators.

In addition, investigators have said the fund was used to pay for the activities of Donald H. Segretti, identified by federal officials as an agent provocateur allegedly hired by White House aides to disrupt and damage the campaigns of Democratic presidential candidates.

Expenditures of hundreds of thousands of dollars—all approved by either Messrs. Haldeman, Stans, Mitchell, Magruder or Kalmbach—were made from the secret fund to pay for an extensive undercover campaign aimed at discrediting individual Democratic candidates, according to federal investigators.

The only record of the fund was a single sheet of lined yellow ledger paper on which were listed the names of about 15 persons who withdrew money from it, alongside a running total of their withdrawals. The Post learned.

That list was destroyed by a Nixon campaign official after five men were arrested inside the Democratic Watergate headquarters here on June 17.

When the question of the fund was first raised, a Nixon campaign spokesman said that "there have been and are cash funds in this committee used for various legitimate purposes such as reimbursements for expenditures or advances on travel."

"However," the same spokesman said in mid-September, "no one employed by this committee at this time has used any funds [for purposes] that were illegal or improper."

One Nixon committee official said the secret fund was in part

used for legal entertainment and travel expenses that might prove embarrassing if made public.

Yesterday, Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst said that the Justice Department has no "credible evidence" that any federal laws were violated during

alleged acts of political sabotage by operatives of the Nixon campaign.

He added that no special investigation of the reported sabotage is now under way and that such a probe does not appear to be warranted.

White House Denounces Post For 'Secret Fund' Charges

(Continued from Page 1)

insisted that he had been informed that no such secret fund ever existed.

General Accounting Office investigators have reported that, earlier in the year, the Nixon campaign organization maintained a cash fund of amounts up to \$700,000 that was kept in a safe in the office of former Secretary of Commerce Maurice C. Stans, now finance chairman of the Nixon re-election campaign.

Asked to give the source of his statement that no secret fund existed, Mr. Ziegler said he had been so informed by John Dean 3d, White House special counsel who conducted an internal investigation for Mr. Nixon after the arrest of GOP operatives in the Watergate offices of the Democratic National Committee.

The Post said it had been told that Hugh W. Sloan Jr., former treasurer of the Nixon campaign, told a federal grand jury Mr. Haldeman was one of five men authorized to approve payments from the reported cash fund.

Mr. Ziegler noted that the White House had denied this prior to publication of the story and added that, earlier today, Mr. Sloan's attorney stated his client gave no such testimony.

Mr. Ziegler was particularly critical that this and a number of other recent Post stories on the subject have not identified the newspaper's sources. He said: "I personally feel this is shabby journalism... This effort on the part of The Post is getting to the point of absurdity."

The press secretary said he had discussed the subject in general terms with Mr. Haldeman but declared, "I haven't quite frankly discussed this with the President." However, he added he was talking as a White House spokesman from a White House room.

Last night in Baltimore, Sen.

Robert Dole of Kansas, chairman of the Republican National Committee, said that The Washington Post is engaged in a "rescue and salvage operation" for Sen. McGovern.

In a speech delivered to a meeting of Maryland Republican officials, Sen. Dole said the newspaper's motives were threefold.

They included "an ideological community of interest of the radical policies of Mr. McGovern and his radical supporters and The Washington Post, a cultural and social affinity between the McGovernites and The Post executives and editors, and the historical Post hostility to the person and political fortunes of the President of the United States."

U.S. Further Reduces Scope, Intensity of Raids on North

SAIGON, Oct. 25 (AP)—The United States cut its tactical air strikes across North Vietnam even further yesterday and continued them to the southern parallel below the 20th parallel in a temporary, partial bombing halt aimed at showing goodwill during the current critical peace negotiations, sources said today.

The second major accident aboard a Seventh Fleet ship in less than a month last night killed four Americans, injured 32 and wrecked nine supersonic jets worth \$80 million. A fifth sailor was listed as missing, presumably overboard.

Communist-led forces, meanwhile, stepped up their attacks across South Vietnam. Scores of rockets hit the Da Nang Air Base, an adjoining village, a provincial capital 15 miles south of Da Nang and a provincial capital and two district towns within a 40-mile radius of Saigon.

American Killed

The shelling attacks killed one American civilian and 26 South Vietnamese and wounded 109 Vietnamese. An American civilian and a soldier were wounded in the Da Nang Air Base attack, where the American fatality occurred.

The U.S. Command, declining comment on the curtailment of the bombing, listed about 100 tactical air strikes on North Vietnam yesterday, all below the 20th parallel. The 20th parallel is 75 miles south of Hanoi and 275 miles north of the Demilitarized Zone.

Tactical strikes over the North have dropped off from an average of 250 to 300 during the resumed bombing campaign to 140 Sunday, then 120 Monday and 100 yesterday.

While the northeast monsoons

U.S. Expects Truce in 2-6 Weeks

(Continued from Page 1)

of Mr. Nixon's belief that the bargain would give Mr. Thieu a good chance of winning political control over much of South Vietnam, they see no way in which the South Vietnamese leader can long delay acceptance.

Mr. Thieu did not hide his disappointment and reluctance from Mr. Kissinger and other high-level Washington emissaries last week. He held out for continued military action to regain the territories and population (estimated at more than one million) over which he lost firm control during the hard fighting this year.

He was also unreconciled to the idea of ceding sovereignty over various portions of South Vietnam to the Viet Cong and curtailing his "pacification" efforts in contested regions that are not securely controlled by either side.

But the word is spreading here that the American emissaries gave him little comfort. They pointed out that North Vietnamese troops in South Vietnam and in border regions of Cambodia now estimated to number 145,000 had been worn down, battered and depleted in the fighting. The enemy would be no easier to handle, the Americans argued, after another season of resupply and infiltration from the North.

Hanoi's willingness to let Mr. Thieu administer the territories now under his control was held up to him by the visiting Americans as the critical concession. He could never be assured long-term political success, the Americans argued, no matter how long the fighting continues. Mr. Nixon promised him a reasonable chance to avoid a Communist takeover, he was reminded, and that chance was now at hand.

How much pressure was implied or overtly threatened in these discussions is not known. It appears to have been made plain that Mr. Nixon will not expend another year of military effort and division within the United States to enhance Saigon's territorial or population control by a few percentage points.

Moreover, the Americans are said to have expressed the view that Hanoi will never end a war to which it has committed so much without at least some hope—no matter how modest—that its Southern allies could gradually gain political influence.

Directly or indirectly, therefore, the U.S. team in Saigon appears to have threatened a public loss of aid to him if he resists too long. In either case, he probably

would suffer irreparable political damage in his own country from such a breach.

The statement by Premier Pham Van Dong of North Vietnam that "Thieu has been overtaken by events" apparently had the intended effect of complicating Washington's dealing with Mr. Thieu. The Americans are said to have argued that far from becoming irrelevant, Mr. Thieu stood to inherit the larger slice of power from a settlement.

For internal reasons, as well as for psychological pressure on Saigon, the men in Hanoi are expected to celebrate their "victory" in the impending bargain. Mr. Thieu was advised to do likewise and to show confidence instead of fear of the American withdrawal.

In his public reaction yesterday to the American pressure, Mr. Thieu said a "serious" cease-fire would be possible only if the North Vietnamese troops are wholly withdrawn. But he acknowledged that a cease-fire without such a withdrawal was "unfortunately" likely to occur and he promised

48 hours, one source said, so as to form the commission before the cease-fire came into force.

French officials, who now consider themselves well informed on the recent Vietnam diplomacy, understand that the United States has undertaken to make sure that Saigon accepts the agreement.

There is some discord among top French officials in their estimate of how successful the United States will be in hurrying Mr. Thieu's approval and, therefore, how soon the accord can be put into effect.

A flurry of comment from Hanoi and the Viet Cong, who charged that "the Nixon administration does not want peace," appeared to rebut French assertions of progress.

But the Communist statements, focusing on what was called American responsibility for Mr. Thieu, were taken here as an attempt to intensify pressure on Washington rather than a signal that diplomacy had failed.

New Members

With regard to the new control commission, all sides were said to have agreed that India should be dropped and France added. Canada and Poland apparently would be retained, and Britain has been proposed as a fourth member.

Some sources reported that Japan would be the fifth member, as advocated by the Laotian premier, Prince Souvanna Phouma, who has been in Paris. The existing commission has responsibilities in all of Indochina; the new one would presumably have supervisory tasks in Laos and Cambodia as well as in Vietnam.

But the Viet Cong spokesman, Ly Van Sau, made it clear at a press conference here that his side opposed the inclusion of Japan. He said this was because of the "role" the Japanese government is playing at the present moment, a less than shining role in this war. He added that the Japanese government had "always followed the U.S. policy of aggression in South Vietnam. But the Japanese people have been on our side."

Indeed, a responsible French source said that Japan would not be included and that China would be the fifth commission member. If so it would be a dramatic reversal of the Chinese policy against internationalizing the conflict, but it would assure China continuing involvement in Vietnam.

Same as 1963 Parley

The commission would operate under the authority of the conference, whose major members would guarantee the peace settlement. The conference members envisaged would be those that took part in the 1963 Geneva conference on Laos, which was slightly larger than the 1964 Geneva conference on all of Indochina.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government proclaimed by the Viet Cong did not exist in 1963 but would be included now. The participants then were Britain, Burma, Canada, China, France, India, Poland, Thailand, the Soviet Union, the United States and the Indochinese states—Cambodia, Laos and North and South Vietnam.

Publicly, the French government made a veiled reference to the advancing diplomatic plans. A spokesman quoted Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann as having said the cabinet today: "The French government expresses its hope that at the moment when the perspectives of peace are growing sharp as a result of the courageous efforts of the parties involved, there will be no last-minute difficulties."

The Communists' statements from various quarters concentrated, nonetheless, on warnings that they would fight on to victory if a settlement was not reached. There were renewed accusations that peace reports were a "political trick" by the United States designed to "dupe public opinion."

vigorous military action to defer it. Simultaneously, he orders the preparation of plans which to proclaim control in contested areas and passed a decree threatening arrest and execution of "Communists."

The Thieu speech was read by as largely a preparation for a cease-fire, despite its overall negative tone.

Viet Cong Demands

Mr. Thieu also cited Viet Cong demands that he be deposed so that his followers gain no more than equality in any future political arrangement. American officials say that their package does not involve these conditions and they suspect Mr. Thieu may be largely to claim a negotiating success when the final agreement is proclaimed.

A divergence in the war of the United States and Thieu government is now being acknowledged here. Mr. Thieu said to want total victory over adversary and unchallenged control over every inch of South Vietnam. The American objective is described as an end of fighting on honorable terms meaning no more than assume that Hanoi cannot impose a settlement on Saigon by force.

That rival South Vietnamese forces begin the contest for political power in a system that recognizes their proportions, strength and number.

That is all that American officials familiar with the negotiations claim for the impending settlement, but the most is no more can be expected in the United States. No amount of American military support, enhance the political stability of the Thieu government, they say, once a fair structure competition is created and threat of invasion is blunted.

They contend that if Mr. Thieu with a million-man army in his local police forces intact, experienced administration and control of most of the country, population cannot withstand challenge of the Viet Cong. A 145,000 North Vietnamese force through a period of uneasy truce, then nothing will ever a force.

McGovern Seemingly

At the same time, administration officials are contemptuous of charges by Sen. George McGovern and other critics of a war that the settlement evolving could have been achieved four years ago. Until this summer, after the major North Vietnamese offensive had been repulsed, the Americans say, Hanoi negotiators had insisted on a virtual destruction of the Thieu government—a political objective that the North Vietnamese failed to achieve militarily.

The outlines of the new position appear to have been offered Mr. Kissinger at the talks in August, but the end of the negotiations since that time has not been revealed here.

Further meetings with the groups of Vietnamese are expected, but no time has been set. Officials here said, the indications are that these meetings will follow Mr. Thieu's agreement principle to settle some outstanding details and questions timing.

The most difficult of the procedural issues is said to be a plan for avoiding bloodshed, disputed areas, when the rival administrations proclaim their control over one area or another in the cease-fire negotiations. Arrangements, a certain amount of fighting and ugly combat thought to be unavoidable.

Nixon, Kissinger Talk

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—President Nixon met for more than an hour today with his national security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, in their third conference since Mr. Kissinger's return Monday from meetings in Saigon.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler declined to discuss the substance of the conversations, but it was assumed that President and Mr. Kissinger were closely analyzing differences with Mr. Thieu over conditions for a cease-fire.

Secretary Melvin Laird said today he would be for a NATO ministerial meeting in London that the United States would continue to use its air power in North and South Vietnam.

WEATHER

ALGAEVE	20	68	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	15	55	Cloudy
ANAKA	15	55	Cloudy
ATHENS	16	61	Cloudy
BEIRUT	22	82	Cloudy
BELGRADE	18	61	Fair
BERLIN	12	54	Fair
BRUSSELS	12	45	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	12	45	Cloudy
CAIRO	25	77	Fair
CASABLANCA	21	69	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	11	52	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	15	56	Overcast
DUBLIN	12	45	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	12	55	Cloudy
FLORENCE	20	69	Cloudy
GENEVA	15	56	Cloudy
HELSINKI	14	57	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	14	57	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	24	81	Cloudy
LONDON	18	64	Cloudy
LISBON	12	45	Cloudy
MADRID	18	64	Cloudy
MILAN	12	55	Overcast
MOSCOW	8	37	Overcast
MUNICH	11	52	Cloudy
NEW YORK	12	54	Cloudy
NICE	15	56	Cloudy
OSLO	8	46	Cloudy
PARIS	15	59	Fair
PRAGUE	9	46	Cloudy
ROME	15	59	Cloudy
SARAJEVO	12	54	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	7	43	Fair
TAVRIA	22	82	Fair
TUNIS	23	77	Cloudy
VENICE	18	61	Cloudy
VIENNA	12	45	Cloudy
WARSAW	10	50	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	15	59	Cloudy
ZURICH	14	50	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. cities at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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Laotian Premier to U.S.

PARIS, Oct. 25 (UPI)—Prince Souvanna Phouma, premier of Laos, boarded a plane for New York today and said that he planned to meet in Washington with Henry A. Kissinger and U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers.

Financial Statements Show

Nixon Campaign Has Spent Twice as Much as McGovern

By Ben A. Franklin

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (NYT).—President Nixon's main national sign organization has outspent Sen. George McGovern by 2 to 1, official financial statements show.

A comparison does not include the period of the Democratic primary campaigns but includes that of the Republican primaries, in which Mr. Nixon outperformed Mr. McGovern. The Sept. 1 to Oct. 15 period for which the financial disclosures were made yesterday by both sides, the principal Nixon campaign committees reported spending \$2.3 million. The seven-week period pushed reported re-election spending since the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 took effect on April 7 to \$4 million.

The McGovern expenses for primary campaigns were in the \$1.1 million range for that period, the senator's total for that period would be \$20.6 million. Reports disclosed gifts of more than \$100,000 in recent months to various Nixon committees from corporate political groups, including \$22,000 from the Aircraft Corp.'s emerald Good Citizenship League, \$10,000 from the Hughes Aircraft Corp.'s Active Citizenship Committee.

The President also received a \$200 gift from the COPE. McGovern Report McGovern's chief campaign treasurer said they had spent \$1.1 million during the Sept. 1-15 reporting period, pushing their total since the Democratic convention in July to \$4 million, or 46 percent of the \$8.7 million Nixon total.

Iranian Bases Involved

Andreotti Chided by Kosygin U.S. Fleet's Port Rights

SCOW, Oct. 25 (AP).—Premier Alexei N. Kosygin of the Soviet Union chided Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti yesterday over recent grant of home-port at Sardinia to the U.S. fleet, Italian Foreign Minister Giuseppe Medici disclosed.

Russian reportedly said, "Initiatives of this kind are not conducive to peace and friendly relations." Andreotti's plans to improve relations with the Kremlin. He was Monday on a six-day tour of the Soviet Union. Medici said that Mr. Andreotti and he told Mr. Kosygin that the home port rights on the island of La Maddalena off northeast Sardinia and along part of the Sardinian coast involved "something of very modest importance."

Although Mr. Medici said the incident did not "threaten the climate of tension-easing already established" in the two premier's talks, Mr. Kosygin made no effort to hide his displeasure at a Kremlin dinner last night.

"It is important," he said in a speech, "not to undertake measures which oppose the current trends toward peace and relaxation of tension... which bear the imprint of former policies by aiding in the creation of foreign military bases."

Mr. Medici said that six hours of talks yesterday and today convinced him that the Soviet government "sincerely wishes to establish loyal collaboration with the Italian people and government."

Mr. Andreotti, at the opening of a Soviet-Italian chamber of commerce this afternoon, said Mr. Kosygin has proposed the study of a 10-year plan to develop economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Soviet Fleet Increased NAPLES, Oct. 25 (Reuters).—Soviet naval strength in the Mediterranean has increased slightly this month, according to the NATO air command here.

It estimated the number of Soviet surface vessels at between 38 and 42 and submarines at between 10 and 15.

Accident Curtails Kekkonen Plans On Holland Visit THE HAGUE, Oct. 25 (Reuters).—Finnish President Urho Kekkonen canceled most of his official program tonight after cutting himself with a razor blade and experiencing difficulty in stopping the bleeding.

It was not immediately clear whether he would be able to carry out tomorrow and Friday the rest of the schedule for his four-day state visit.

Sources close to the 73-year-old president said his blood has a reduced ability to coagulate. Mr. Kekkonen managed to attend a government banquet in his honor here tonight. During the dinner, at which he replied to a speech by Dutch Premier Barend Biesheuvel, President Kekkonen attempted to stop his bleeding with two table napkins.

It was decided that he should cancel the rest of tonight's program, including a performance by the Netherlands Dance Theater.

Cosmos-526 Orbited MOSCOW, Oct. 25 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today launched Cosmos-526, an earth satellite. The Tass news agency said. The agency gave no details of its mission.



Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew shows a white Tuesday night, during a rally at Kennedy Plaza, N.Y. airport. He used the whistle five times to respond to hecklers. "That's five persons," he shouted to the hecklers, an allusion to basketball rules. "You're out." The hecklers were silent temporarily. He used the whistle again at Syracuse. Each time, Nixon-Agnew supporters responded with loud laughter and cheers that drowned out the hecklers.

Group Struck From List of Subversives

Spanish Civil War Unit Wins Appeal in U.S.

By Lawrence Meyer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (WP).—The U.S. Court of Appeals ordered the U.S. attorney general yesterday to remove from his list of subversive organizations the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, a group of Americans who fought with the loyalists against Generalissimo Francisco Franco in the Spanish Civil War.

The unanimous decision found that continued listing of the brigade and the veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade "cannot be tolerated" in view of the attorney general's failure to comply with earlier court rulings concerning the group's listing.

The court's decision, unless appealed, appears to bring to an end the 14-year battle by the group to reach government attempts to have it register as a Communist-front organization.

The court declined, however, to deal with the brigade's attempt to have the constitutionality of the list—a catalogue of purported Communist, Fascist and subversive groups—declared unconstitutional.

'Advance' Seen Leonard Bondin, one of the lawyers for the brigade, said that the decision was an "advance" but did not reach the "ultimate objective, which is to get these lists declared unconstitutional." He said that this objective would have to be achieved through another case.

Mr. Bondin said that the decision represented the first time that any court had ordered the attorney general to remove an organization from the list.

The decision followed years of litigation by the brigade and the veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade to have themselves "delisted."

In February, 1969, the Court of Appeals ordered the case back to the U.S. District Court for further consideration. The District Court, in turn, ordered Attorney General John N. Mitchell to conduct a hearing on the continued listing of the brigade and the veterans.

No Hearing Held Without conducting a hearing or notifying the brigade, the attorney general amended his listing of the brigade and the veterans to read "prior to April 20, 1966." That was the date the Subversive Activities Control Board vacated its 1955 decision to require the brigade and the veterans to register as subversive groups.

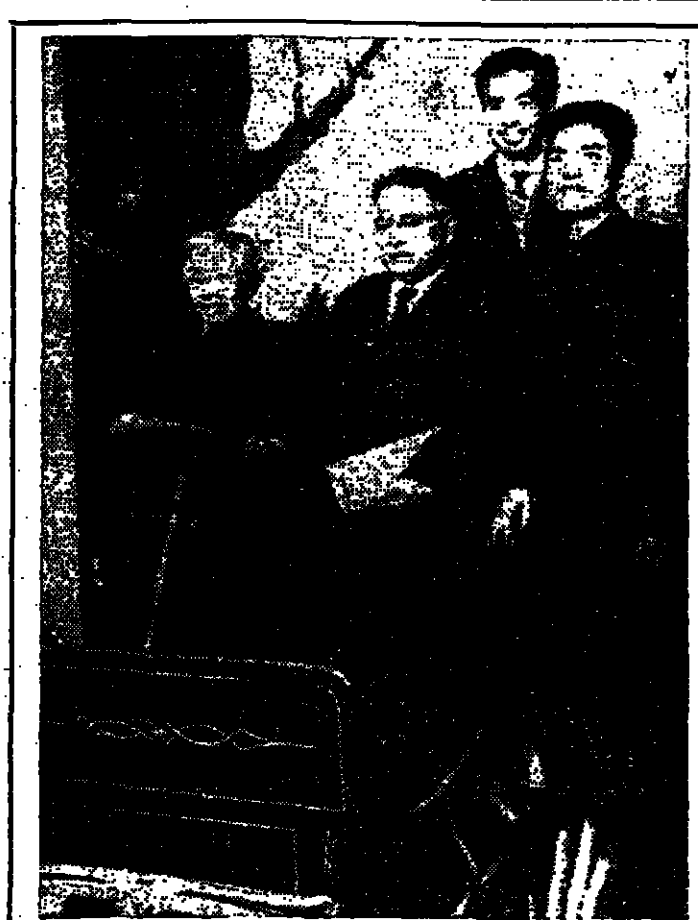
"The burdens of unjustified listing... are not lessened by the inclusion of those words," the court said of the amended listing. "To the contrary, those words violate the spirit of, and effectively drive a wedge through" the court's February, 1969, order.

Illinois Official Is Acquitted in Panther Deaths CHICAGO, Oct. 25 (AP).—Cook County State's Attorney Edward V. Hanrahan was acquitted today of charges stemming from the 1969 slaying of two Black Panther party members.

Circuit Court Judge Philip J. Romiti, who heard the trial without a jury, freed Mr. Hanrahan and 13 codefendants upon the defense motion for a directed verdict of acquittal. They were charged with conspiracy to obstruct justice in the aftermath of a police raid in which the Panthers were slain.

The 14 men were accused by a special grand jury of altering evidence after the raid to obstruct the defense of seven Panther survivors charged in the incident and to block the possible prosecution of the policemen who conducted the raid.

German Jailbirds STUTTGART, Oct. 25 (Reuters).—Prisoners in West German jails are allowed to keep singing birds in their cells—provided their sentence exceeds five years, the state parliament here was told yesterday. The ruling was given in reply to a petition from an unnamed prisoner, under detention pending investigation into a theft case, who told the Baden-Wuerttemberg parliament he wanted to keep a bird in his cell.



FAMILY ALBUM—Members of the group of eminent Chinese physicians making a tour of the United States pose for their photos in a horseless carriage at Chicago's Museum of Science and Industry yesterday.

Sirhan Appeals His Conviction To High Court

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP).—Sirhan Bishara Sirhan appealed today to the Supreme Court to review his conviction of murdering Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Lawyers for the Arab immigrant said that a team of psychiatrists, physicians, psychologists and others have uncovered "significant physical evidence" that Sirhan did not fire the bullet on June 5, 1968, at the Hotel Ambassador in Los Angeles that killed the New York senator.

Sirhan was convicted in April, 1969, of murder and five counts of assault to commit murder in the Kennedy shooting. His death sentence was reduced this year to life in prison after the California Supreme Court declared capital punishment to be unconstitutional.

Sirhan's appeal was prepared by two Los Angeles lawyers who suggested that California appellate judges had strained the laws of search and seizure to uphold the conviction because of Sen. Kennedy's national prominence.

Leary Is Refused Basel Residence

BASEL, Oct. 25 (Reuters).—Timothy Leary, the "prophet of LSD" who has been ordered to leave Switzerland by Tuesday, had his request for a residence permit turned down by Basel authorities today.

Leary, 51, a former Harvard University professor who escaped from jail in California two years ago, has been trekking from canton to canton in Switzerland in search of a residence permit.

In refusing a residence permit, the Basel authorities said: "Our people would find it difficult to understand why he should be allowed to stay here while he is a partisan of drugs and while drug addiction is such a great problem in our city."

Argentine Buses Bombed

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 25 (Reuters).—Sixteen buses were set afire here last night by bombs, police said. Observers said that the bombings might be connected with a recent 35 percent rise in bus fares.

British Patrol Ambushed From Across Irish Border

ARMAGH, Northern Ireland, Oct. 25 (Reuters).—British troops patrolling the border with the Irish Republic were ambushed today by gunmen who fired more than 100 shots at them.

The troops returned the fire across the border but there were apparently no injuries on either side. The gunmen also fired at a helicopter assisting the troops in directing their fire. The helicopter's crew later reported that the gunmen got into a car and sped away toward the town of Dundalk, a few miles inside the republic's border.

In Belfast, a civilian was wounded in the leg by a sniper's bullet today while he was talking to a group of British soldiers on a street corner. Troops fired back at the gunman, hitting him in the shoulder. But he managed to escape.

The wounded civilian's condition was described as satisfactory. Meanwhile, hard-line Protestant leader William Craig was confined to bed today after he collapsed following a fiery speech in which he said his followers would fight to regain their provincial parliament.

Speaking from his bed today, he said he collapsed at home following intense pain from a kidney ailment. He said he would probably go to the hospital for X-rays and had canceled all appointments for the next few days.

Last Thursday, Mr. Craig, 47, leader of the rightist Vanguard movement, told a Conservative party club in London that his followers would shoot and kill to preserve their British heritage. The speech caused a furor and threatened to split Northern Ireland.

Writer on Mafia Receives Threats

ROME, Oct. 25 (AP).—Herald Tribune writer Claire Sterling said today that she had received telephoned threats recently after several of her articles on the Italian Mafia were published in Italy and abroad.

Mrs. Sterling, a resident of Rome, said that carabinieri (national police) were investigating the threats and had asked her to make them publicly known. She said that the threatening calls had warned her to beware of "accidents."

The articles concerned were published by The International Herald Tribune, The Washington Post and La Stampa, of Turin. They went into the details of a recent report by a government commission describing the links between the Mafia and politicians in Sicily and Rome.

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After 9 Years of Independence

Kenya Boasts of Results, Warns Growing Opposition

By Charles Mohr

NAIROBI, Oct. 25 (NYT).—After almost nine years of independence, Kenya appears to observers to be a tranquil land of relative prosperity and stability in the poor and troubled continent of Africa.

Nonetheless, the government of President Jomo Kenyatta has in the recent target of unrelentingly vociferous and bitter criticism.

One of the critics, an assistant minister, said the other day in parliament: "May the Lord have mercy on Kenya. It is going to the dogs!"

Last Friday the president, who is 51 and who has spent 30 years in Africa, responded, saying that he was really marking Kenya Day, the 20th anniversary of his arrest by the British during the so-called Mau Mau emergency, he warned his critics not to persist in what he called their false propaganda.

The parliamentary critics are motivated in part by personal frustration, maintaining that parliament is relatively inert in contrast to a strong executive branch and civil service.

The essence of the critics' argument is that there has been an increasing concentration of wealth and power in a small elite of insufficient benefits for the mass of 11 million black citizens.

In recent weeks parliament has been debating budget requests by ministries and it has become common practice for assistant ministers as well as backbenchers to launch savage attacks on the performance of the various ministries.

A Great Day

At the rally, Mr. Kenyatta declared, "This is a great day." There was a march past the reviewing stand in the brilliant sun by smart-appearing members of the Kenya African Legion, traditional dancers in black and white robes, and a band of white colonial monkey addresses and earnest youth.

There had been widespread rumors that Mr. Kenyatta might make a major announcement about the political future possibly indicating some prelude for an eventual succession to his leadership or creation of the post of a prime minister. He did not make any such statement, but instead concentrated on answering the recent wave of complaints.

Mr. Kenyatta is a member of a commanding politician with eyes so intense as to be almost incoherent. Speaking in a hoarse, guttural voice, he said it was utterly false to say that Kenya was a "black and white" country. He said that anyone who toured

the provinces could see that great benefits had come to the black population since independence, adding that about two million acres of farmland had been bought from former British colonial owners and redistributed and that Africans were moving steadily into commerce, once totally dominated by Asians.

No "Manna From Heaven" "Brethren, what more do you want Kenya to bestow on you?" he asked. "I have always warned wazanchi [the masses] never to expect manna from heaven."

The big crowd, massed on a hillside in a park, laughed when he said the military equipment and construction machines that had paraded past "were not goats."

Mr. Kenyatta said critics should respect independence and the accomplishments that followed it or "otherwise they may awaken sleeping bees."

He challenged "all those members of parliament and other people who have been belittling our fruits of independence to come out of their privileged positions and nutshells and repeat their rantings." He also called them "parasites" and suggested that they had not participated in the freedom struggle and had "licked the boots" of the white colonialists.

Mr. Kenyatta's own stature is so great that he is never attacked personally and his personal popularity seems totally undiminished in Kenya. Whether his words would end the debate and acrimony in parliament was not certain, however.

Martin Shikuku, a young Assistant Minister for Home Affairs and one of the most persistent and unrestrained critics, said in parliament last week that "we will talk and talk even if we are going to be crucified."

He continued: "Some of us are young (enough) to stay in jail for another 10 years without tea or coffee and come out to find those who put us there either dead or in their very old age. Some of us, when we come out from prison, will plant maize on their graves and then eat it."

Other members laughed at his remark.

Untenable to Continue Informed sources said that there had been several conferences recently in which senior government figures had attempted to persuade such assistant ministers that it was untenable for them to continue attacks on the government of which they were a part. Kenya is, in effect, a one-party state and all legislators are members of Mr. Kenyatta's party. However, the talk has not stopped.

The roots of resentment are varied. Although the issue is supposedly the welfare of the "people," much of the debate is intensely personal.

Members of parliament say that they and even the cabinet have little influence in contrast to an inner circle of presidential advisers and the civil service.

Mr. Kenyatta's government has been one of the most meticulously legal in the third world and has not taken foreign property without compensation.

This has given the critics opportunities to thunder—often in an openly demagogic way—that the 40,000 white and 130,000 Asian residents of Kenya control too much wealth while many blacks are jobless and poor.

They are encouraged in this course by the fact that while Kenya's economic growth has been close to the highest in Africa, it has not been able to outstrip population increases and reduce unemployment, housing shortages and other social problems.

Of late, however, the critics have concentrated on an African elite, which they do not name, and not members of other races.

Chorus of Accusations Earlier this month, in an impassioned debate on land policy, many members of parliament joined in an unprecedented chorus of accusations that some major figures were gaining ownership of large acreage in farms.

"The type of Kenya we are building is the type of Kenya our people do not want," said J. M. Karuki, a charismatic younger politician who probably qualifies as the spiritual leader of the informal opposition.

The respected deputy speaker said that anyone who toured



Jomo Kenyatta

of the house, P.M. Waiyaki, even joined in the protests, and the fact he did tended to reinforce the impression of rank-and-file anger.

Mr. Kenyatta is so enormously popular and respected that he has been able to be both responsible, efficient and loved—something that many African leaders are unable to be. He has thus found it unnecessary and unpalatable to engage in the racial and economic demagoguery of such men as Gen. Idi Amin of Uganda and has been able to preserve Kenya's smoothly working economy as well as its remarkably placid racial atmosphere.

However, Yugoslav sources said President Tito blamed the two for paying too little attention to central party authority and allowing laissez-faire economic development, which benefited enterprise managers, bankers and the middle class at the expense of the workers. In this country wealthy persons often pay almost

2 Top Serbian Party Leaders Quit Posts

By Dan Morgan

BELGRADE, Oct. 25 (UPI).—The top two Communists in Yugoslavia's largest republic have quit in a policy dispute with President Tito. Their resignations apparently clear the way for the 80-year-old leader to carry out his plan to reduce the size of the Communist party and strengthen its influence in this diverse, multinational country.

One of the two is a former foreign minister and ambassador in Washington, Marko Nikesic, 52, who has led the Serbian Communist party since 1968. The other, Mrs. Latinka Perovic, 39, the party secretary, has been rated as the most influential woman in Yugoslav politics.

Mr. Nikesic and Mrs. Perovic have won a reputation in Serbia as economic pragmatists in a party that often has been characterized by political intrigue and assertion of Serbian hegemony in the Yugoslav Republic.

However, Yugoslav sources said President Tito blamed the two for paying too little attention to central party authority and allowing laissez-faire economic development, which benefited enterprise managers, bankers and the middle class at the expense of the workers. In this country wealthy persons often pay almost

no taxes by not reporting the full amount earned from rents or capitalist-type investments, while workers contribute 44 percent of their monthly pay to social security, health insurance and housing and children's funds.

More Discipline Demanded Differences between the Serbs and President Tito over the extent to which the League of Communists should get involved in regional affairs began to emerge at least 18 months ago. At that time, President Tito started demanding more discipline from regional parties and proposed a vanguard League of Communists. The rift between the Serbs and President Tito became public 10 days ago.

Tanjung news agency said the resignations had been handed in at a Serbian Central Committee meeting Saturday. A possible hint of a lingering rebellious attitude was contained in a short item in yesterday's edition of Belgrade's Politika. It reported that only 10 out of 40

members of a Central Committee commission had shown up for a scheduled discussion of President Tito's policy line.

President Tito has given assurances that there will be no return to Stalinist ways. But he has stressed that the League of Communists cannot be decentralized. Evidently the outbursts of nationalism in the republics in 1971 convinced him that a tight-knit party was essential.

Rich and Poor

He said in a letter circulated recently that his main worry is that society could become divided into "rich and poor," but he has said he wants to keep the market economy, though with better controls, as well as the Titoist system of workers' management of factories.

The Serbian resignations followed the pattern established last December when top officials of Croatia were forced out by President Tito. Their mistake, he said, was tolerating the states' rights movement in the Croatian Republic and letting it get out of hand. Hundreds of persons were subsequently expelled from the party and dozens were tried and convicted. In the case of Serbia, however, Yugoslav officials have been telling questioners that the Serbs' main error has been lax handling of the republic's affairs, which is not a cause for trials or mass purges.

China Buys Satellite Unit

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP).—Western Union International yesterday announced the sale of a satellite earth station to the People's Republic of China. The company said that it would install the earth station with a 98-foot antenna in the vicinity of Peking.

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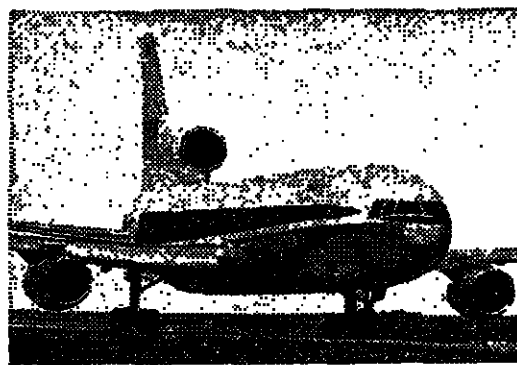
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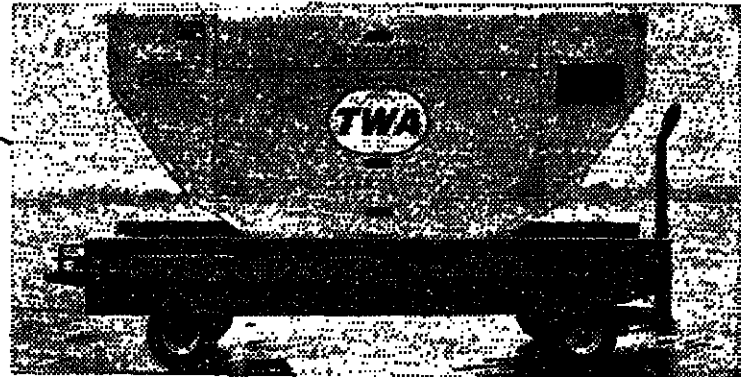
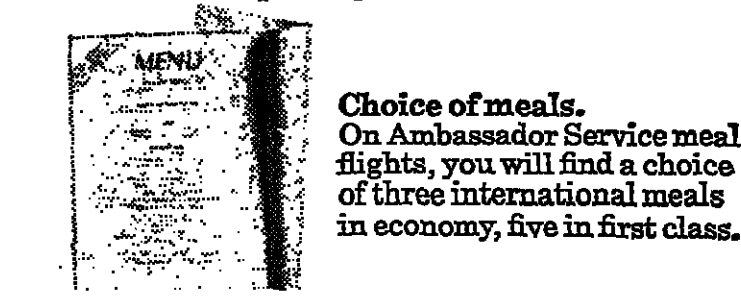
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King's Ransom

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The Détente Bandwagon

The two German states, separated for a generation by ideology and their patrons' rivalry and the Communist-built Iron Curtain, are tying up the loose ends of their official relations as quickly as possible in order to hop on the bandwagon of international détente. Both West and East Germany realize that to lag behind would mean to risk losing or delaying valuable advantages. The two crave United Nations membership and the respectability and international access which membership bestows. On their own continent, both want full participation in any European security conference, the big diplomatic circus expected to open next year. Between themselves both seem ready, even eager, to introduce larger measures of maturity and personal civility into a relationship too long cramped in a cold-war mold.

Agreement between the two German states is ripe. The foundation of it was laid last year: East Germany accepted a Berlin agreement in which others decided how foreigners would traverse its territory, and West Germany accepted the Soviet and Polish treaties in which it formally relinquished claims to territory lost in World War II. Thus were laid to rest the two main causes of post-war trouble in Germany—access to Berlin, and Bonn's alleged desire for revenge. It then became just a question of time for the German states to reach out politically to each other. At the Munich Olympics, where East Germany won 66 medals (after Russia's 99 and America's 94), East Germany seemed to get an essential boost of pride—at last something to show to offset the controlling international image of the Berlin wall. As architect of West Germany's policy of reconciliation with Nazi Germany's victims in the East, Willy Brandt needed no further spur. It just so happens, however, that he's got elections coming up Nov. 19, and prompt agreement with East Germany would be helpful to him.

So it is that a week ago Bonn and Pankow concluded the first "treaty" made between them in the 23 years since they emerged from the ignominy of defeat and occupation

into status as incipient states. (Their flourishing economic relations have been conducted outside of any treaty framework.) Under the new treaty, rules for personal travel between East and West were elaborated. This was a humanitarian boon on both sides of the wall, a political asset for West Germany. Like all other Soviet bloc countries, East Germany remains in effect a prison for its citizens, but Pankow—for reasons of morale as well as image—is starting to relax somewhat.

And now the two teams of German negotiators are finishing up a "basic treaty" which would mark an end to their official hostility, and put their relations on a basis comparable to relations of other states. This would pave the way for widespread recognition of East Germany by the United States and other Western states—fulfilling a major purpose of Pankow, which has spent the last 20 years seeking first-class world citizenship. There is still a hangup. West Germany, unwilling emotionally and politically to surrender the idea of possible eventual reunification, insists that West and East are "two states in one nation"; hence, Bonn won't accept Pankow as a "sovereign" state. Pankow demands that Bonn take that final step. But some formula, if only a semantic one, will surely be found to bridge the gap.

After World War II there was no European peace treaty because Washington and Moscow could not agree on what to do with Germany, whose rebirth as the greatest continental power was—correctly—anticipated. There may never be a European peace treaty but Washington and Moscow have agreed what to do with Germany: Keep it divided and build a set of working relationships around German division. Lack of a peace treaty actually helps the Big Two to maintain the degree of European involvement necessary to carry out this policy. They assert the "rights" they acquired by defeating Germany in World War II. Those "rights" are being freshly asserted by the wartime allies this week. As a West German official explains, "Everyone wants to keep their fingers in the German pie."

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Killing of Mr. Susini

There was something decent to be said after the bombing accident over Hanoi on Oct. 11 which caused the death of the French chief of mission there, Pierre Susini, and of at least five other people and which also caused the destruction of the French mission. But the Pentagon couldn't find the words to say it. In its statement last week admitting the American responsibility for the bombing, the Pentagon press spokesman talked to the American people and to the world—and to the family of Mr. Susini—in Pentagonese, which is intelligible only to those who deal in it in their daily work.

Thus, bombs do not explode; they "impact"; targets are not picked, they are "targeted." You do not say "bombs"; instead, when the Pentagon actually got around to admitting responsibility for the death and destruction, it speculated that it was due to the failure of the "ordnance" to release properly. The grace of the language—not to mention its fidelity to the facts—parallels that of the 5-year-old child, who upon being asked by his mother how he came to break a lamp, replies, "It fell." The statement had only a bit more grace than Secretary Laird's churlish and defensive speculation immediately after the event that the damage

might well have been caused by a North Vietnamese SAM missile. "Anti-aircraft weaponry," he suggested, "might have impacted on this particular building."

Men and nations—as opposed to 5-year-old children—are presumed to be responsible for their acts and no amount of euphemistic gobbledegook can muffle the U.S. responsibility for Mr. Susini's death and those of the other innocent bystanders whom our bomb killed. When the present bombing phase was initiated last spring, this newspaper repeatedly expressed its deep reservations about "terror" bombing in or around population centers. Yet, here is the Pentagon in October admitting that we were bombing targets—however "military" their classification—only three miles from the French mission and, presumably, a good deal closer to places occupied by parts of Hanoi's civilian population. No matter how smart your "ordnance" is, at high speeds and under intense resistance, accidental "impacts" are bound to occur.

What is really needed is not smarter bombs, but straighter talk. Mr. Susini was killed as a result of defective bombing policies—not defective "ordnance."

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Echoes of 1968

President Thieu's grudging prediction that there may soon be a cease-fire in Indochina reinforces speculation that Washington and Hanoi are close to agreement on terms for a cessation of hostilities. But the South Vietnamese leader has made clear that he will do all in his power to block a political settlement, again sharply rejecting any coalition with the Communists and setting conditions for a cease-fire that may not be attainable.

General Thieu's tough statement recalls the eve of another American presidential election four years ago when another national administration was striving to redeem a broken campaign promise through a last-minute push for peace. President Johnson had ordered a halt to the bombing of North Vietnam (over Thieu's vociferous objections) and, after consultations with Saigon, had arranged to initiate negotiations in Paris. Three days before the election, President Thieu abruptly announced that his government would boycott the talks.

The South Vietnamese president's action was a blow not only to President Johnson's

peace efforts but to the Democratic presidential contender, Hubert Humphrey, as well. It was seen as a bid by General Thieu to delay negotiations in the hope that a Nixon victory would lead to a stiffer United States stance on settlement terms.

For nearly four years, the Nixon administration has supported the Saigon regime's uncompromising position with American lives, material and money at incalculable cost to the peoples of Indochina. Now, with another election at hand, Mr. Nixon appears at last to be moving toward the kind of settlement that President Johnson might have achieved four years ago, but for Saigon's intransigence. Once again, President Thieu is attempting to cast his veto.

President Nixon is confronted with an inescapable choice between his oft-repeated commitment to Saigon to bar a Communist takeover in South Vietnam and his unfulfilled promise to the American people to deliver peace in Indochina. He cannot have it both ways, as President Thieu has bluntly made clear.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 26, 1897

LONDON.—Lady Ernestine Brudenell-Bruce has made a laudable but unsuccessful endeavor to bring the Marine Department of the Board of Trade up to date. That antiquated body fails completely to see how a woman can be Master of anything—least of all a yacht. According to its dictionary, Master means a man, and no other production of creation is entitled to the appellation. Her Ladyship loves the sea, and desired to obtain a certificate as yacht master, but was declined permission to sit for the Board of Trade examinations.

Fifty Years Ago

October 26, 1922

PARIS.—Publicity of effective new war devices may act as a preventative of war, inasmuch as all nations will seek to have them, and hence the confidence of any one nation in its overwhelming superiority in armament may be restrained. On the other hand, it does not argue well for the decrease of the warlike spirit; and the warlike spirit is more dangerous than the armaments themselves. It can hardly be held that the fabrication of such devices in time of peace is consistent with the Washington compact.



'Let's Just Say We're Both Got Pull.'

Another Look at Ted Kennedy

By David S. Broder

BUTTE, Mont.—What Teddy Kennedy is doing this fall is exactly what any smart politician would do in his shoes," said a fellow Democrat who regards himself as a smart politician.

"He's working hard for the national ticket, so nobody can blame McGovern's loss on him. And he's putting a helluva lot of Democrats in his debt by campaigning for them in their own races."

Kennedy is indeed doing those things, in a campaign effort that has kept him on the road three or four days a week all fall and now has him traveling full-time.

By Nov. 7, he will have been in almost half the states on behalf of the McGovern-Shriver

ticket and Democratic candidates for the Senate, the House, governor and even state legislature.

His exertions are similar to those Richard Nixon made in 1964 and, like Nixon's, can certainly be interpreted as an effort to lay in political capital for the next presidential nomination. Just as Nixon's work in a losing cause in 1964 helped him win the nomination in the Republican year of 1968, so Kennedy's efforts for the disheveled Democrats this year may help him be the nominee in the more propitious year of 1976.

Gap in Logic

The only gap in this logic is that Nixon in 1964 was a two-time loser, who needed desper-

ately to restore his credentials with his party before attempting a candidacy of his own again, while Kennedy is an unbeaten candidate who can probably have the presidential nomination for the asking any year he wants it.

That may seem an exaggeration, but a trip with Kennedy through several Western and Midwestern states produces ample evidence, not only of his prowess as a campaigner, but of the potency of the Kennedy myth and tradition. There is probably no emotional force in American politics, and certainly no more inside the Democratic party, that can match its impact.

The question of Kennedy's future is really not a political question at all but a psychological one. As the young people would say, he can probably be nominated for President "any time he gets his head together." When that will be no one can guess, but the same Western swing that showed Kennedy's political potency demonstrated how strong are the personal and psychological problems he must overcome.

A Memory

The face that Kennedy shows the world is that of strong self-discipline. But last week, when his chartered jet came in here for a campaign stop under miserable flying conditions, with snow falling and visibility marginal, he did not bother to hide from his companions his vivid recollection of a similar landing attempt in Massachusetts, eight years ago, and the crash from which he was pulled with a broken back, his seat-mate and closest aide dead.

This time he landed safely, but the threat of danger must be constantly in his mind. Two brothers were killed while campaigning. He has visited this fall with George Wallace and seen the physical and psychological damage a would-be assassin caused him.

He is guarded everywhere by the Secret Service. There have been no incidents, but an aide wonders if the hazard would be greater if Kennedy were campaigning for president himself.

He is an easy figure to remember. But he is not immune from criticism.

It can be argued that Kennedy is as much to blame as any man for the plight of his party today. Had it not been for the accident at Chappaquiddick, had it not been for his refusal of the vice-presidential offer, this would clearly be a different presidential race.

Had he not miscounted and miscalculated his own re-election as Senate Democratic whip, Sen. Robert Byrd would not be in line of succession to the majority leadership and the Democratic opposition to the Nixon policies might be more effective than it has been.

But even if all this is true, there is no substitute for Kennedy in the Democratic party today or in the next four years. The awareness of all this—the heritage he represents and has sometimes failed; of the power he possesses and has sometimes abused; of the responsibilities he must meet and the risks that attend them—all this and more accompany Edward Kennedy every day of his life and make this strong yet vulnerable man with the old-young face the magnetic figure he is.

Canada's Elections And Urban Troubles

By William Borders

TORONTO.—Mrs. Beth MacDonald, an unemployed widow who lives on a pension in a shabby rooming house here, is not planning to vote in the Canadian parliamentary election Oct. 30.

"Whoever wins, what difference will it make in my life?" she asked, as she eased down into a chair in a cheap cafeteria in which she spends almost every morning, stretching out a cup of tea.

"The poor people who live in the cities are the ones who are forgotten in Canada. The politicians worry about everyone else, but not us."

All the national candidates would dispute Mrs. MacDonald's view, with charts, white papers, plans and programs to show how much they care.

Urban Problem

But her complaint reflects a development that Canadians—including some of the politicians—are beginning to recognize: As Canada has become more and more an urban nation, it has been acquiring urban problems long familiar in the United States—including big-city poverty, racial tension, traffic congestion and the like.

Although some people still think of this as a land of trout streams and limitless pine forests, two-thirds of Canada's 21 million people now live in cities, and one-fourth of them live in the four largest metropolitan areas—Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver and Winnipeg.

Pointing out this population trend at a campaign rally the other night in Toronto, Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau said it was important that Toronto's rapid growth not make it "an unwieldy dinosaur, an unfeeling megalopolis."

"We know the advantages of city life and we also know the disadvantages, and increasingly, we are coming to realize the costs," the prime minister said.

The cities and suburbs are the power base of Mr. Trudeau's Liberal party, accounting for most of its seats in the House of Commons.

The prime minister, determined to keep his majority in the House, has been campaigning intensively in urban areas, and in the last few days his government has announced plans for a 50-acre urban-renewal park in Ottawa, and a \$30-million park on Lake Ontario in downtown Toronto.

The announcements were greeted with some cynicism—the Toronto Star called the park plan "real old-time, porkbarrel politics" but they were expected to do the job of picking up votes in the two cities.

The opposition Progressive Conservative party holds almost no urban seats in the House of Commons, but its leader, Robert I. Stanfield, is also campaigning hard in the cities, against heavy odds.

"A Progressive Conservative government," one of Mr. Stanfield's brochures promises, "would promote the use of innovative design in housing; it would provide federal assistance for the development of mass-transit systems."

He has also pledged that he would establish the Ministry of Urban Affairs, which Mr. Trudeau established last year, in recognition of the accelerating movement of Canadians to the cities and their suburbs.

Cities in this country look like American cities, but there are basic differences, and some Canadians affect a certain smug superiority when discussing them. "I was in Cleveland on business, and I asked the hotel doorman which direction would be an interesting walk after dinner," a resident of Montreal recalled. "Well, he just looked shocked and told me it was not safe to leave the hotel under any circumstances. And so, I never saw Cleveland."

'More Livable'

Canada's cities seem, as one visiting American put it, "more livable," more designed for people, than many cities in the United States.

Montreal has a vast underground complex of boutiques, theaters and restaurants, connected to a subway system which, though much less sophisticated than New York's, is clean, quiet and almost free of crime.

Metropolitan Toronto has a fourth of the people that New York City has, but last year New York had 63 times as many robberies, and 38 times as many murders.

The middle class has not left the Canadian city centers to the same extent that it has in the United States, and all of the major cities have high-rise apartments and town house develop-

ments within walking distance downtown.

"Urban life works in Canada," said a Liberal party candidate in Vancouver.

But there are signs of change. Sociologists say that one reason there have been few sharp ethnic differences; most of its people have been of British or North European descent. That homogeneity is being eroded.

Immigration from Italy is sharply during the 1960s, and there are now perhaps 200,000 people in Toronto whose mother tongue is Italian. But as a director of a program that helps them adjust to Toronto complained: "Almost no one the city-government, well schools or anywhere—can speak Italian."

The black population has risen, too, largely through immigration from the West Indies; the time of the 1961 census, there were 32,000 blacks in all Canada. Now it is thought there may be 50,000 or more Toronto alone.

'Black a Day'

"When I came here from the West Indies, I'd see one black person a day," Austin Clarke, the managing editor of *Clarke's*, a three-page black-oriented newspaper, "Now we're all over the place."

Mr. Clarke said that there are as much racial divisions here as in the United States, that in Canada blacks had organized to do anything about most of the blacks here, he planned, still considered to be a citizen of the West Indies or wherever else they came from, lacking "a commitment Canada."

"But look out when our child grows up," he continued. "I consider themselves Canadian only, and they're going to be asking things like why there are no black hockey players, or the police treat them funny."

Indians in Winnipeg

In Winnipeg, there is increasing concern about unemployed Indians who stand around street corners drinking alcohol. In Vancouver, they are developing a reputation as once unsold mums and because of traffic, a drive to work in the morning takes an hour.

As the national election campaign nears its end, urban problems are not yet a central issue. They are being talked about but they are not yet a central issue. They are being talked about but they are not yet a central issue.

"Both parties have been ignoring the cities, as urban problems quickly grew and grew. It's a time when we began to care. I think perhaps that's happening."

Letters

The U.S. and This

The suggestion by Thomas Lippmann of *The Washington Post* in the IFT of Oct. 20 a peace agreement in Viet Nam "require the ouster of the present government" is a point I think editorial comment in *Sydney* newspaper.

"The U.S. is supposedly to persuade President Thieu to quit at the behest of the N and to replace him with a acceptable ruler."

"The peculiar logic with this maneuver is being sold by that Thieu is an American pet (but one of those who puppets who refuses to do as he is told by his alleged master and is therefore unacceptable to the North. He must be replaced by an independent man (who do what he is told) and is therefore acceptable."

Americans seem determined to blacken Thieu's personal character, and that of his regime, in order to justify to themselves to the world their results dump, and if necessary of him for their own purposes.

Paris. E.W. ARND

War and Terror

Referring to "Letter to a friend" by Robert Kennedy, I say: No matter which side we are conducting a war of, we are conducting a war of.

Having lived through a war of freedom during four years of barbaric occupation, I say: No matter which side we are conducting a war of, we are conducting a war of.

SIMONNE M. FULTON

Neully sur Seine, France

PARIS FASHION

The Chemise Comeback

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 25 (UPI).—Emanuel Ungaro, whose salon is with success, scored again with a very simple idea: chemise.

question about it. The is the big story for next show. Ungaro has made over into the dress field with and flair. Not an easy feat because he made his tion as a tailor. You can a Ungaro coat a mile away, best seller is a white shant-hemise, caught at the neck, and waist with drawstrings. leeves have an interesting, d raglan effect but other- the dress is nothing more a pure envelope.

is dress sums up my phi- y. Ungaro said. "I don't clothes should be rigid and A woman must be free press herself too and do wn thing. That is why I my simplest dresses best." dded, pointing to a black d dress, "almost an orphan- resily. Ungaro's dresses have s, "because I find sleeveless a bit vulgar," he said.

The way he has them bloused over a short, ribboned cuff is quite romantic.

A Few Ruffles

Ungaro believes that this current switch to dresses is a return to feminine and romantic fashion; he could not resist a few ruffles here and there.

All dresses are caught at the waist with drawstrings, "to make them nice and soft," he said. "I hate to break the silhouette with rigid belts." However he did have a couple of long dresses with 10-inch-wide cummerbunds. With buyers peering at his door, Ungaro, whose ready-to-wear now represents 65 percent of his business, is in the position where he can pick and choose.

"For years, I tried to express something that is finally now totally accepted," he said, with the smile of a man who has put across his message. To make buyers' lives easier, Ungaro broke down his collection into three groups. The first group, which will be delivered to the stores in January, is still a bit wintry, with ombre plaid reversible coats, a few pants, heavy canvas raincoats and a lot of suede, which Ungaro handles extremely well. Then comes a

second lighter group (which will hit the stores in February) in silk, cotton poplins, shantung with the emphasis on natural colors and fabrics. The third group, timed for March, is definitely summery and the colors move from pastel into a higher, louder color range.

Ungaro keeps his layered look "which is really my signature, you know" but with variations. His dot and flower mixture, for which he is famous, is still there but it is less complicated and less aggressive.

Dior, Scherrer

The same dress direction could also be seen at Dior's and Scherrer's. Philippe Guiton, designer of the Miss Dior line, said his favorites are two printed dresses, with a wide insect belt. The short-sleeved coat was another interesting trend as well as the white organdy duster.

As in all Paris collections, the strong fashion themes are the shirt, elasticized belts, flower-on-plaid prints, pajama piping over dresses, crepe de chine, and, inevitably, the suit. Typical Dior: the smashing navy crepe evening pajamas.

Scherrer has nice clothes (in the best sense of the word) for women who lunch at choice restaurants and lead pleasant, sheltered lives. His main idea is the classic ensemble, usually a wrap-around, self-belted, solid-color coat over a printed silk dress. His colors are bright and gay and his exclusive prints include a cheerful, Doudanier Rousseau jungle scene.

Kenzo

Another truly original talent who came through forcefully this week is Kenzo (Jap). A fairly new name in the fashion business, Kenzo has so many ideas that it is sometimes hard to see the forest for the trees. His only problem: His entire production set-up needs revamping if he has any hope of preventing others from stealing his ideas before he gets his own clothes into the stores.



Two from Ungaro: at left, cotton; right, silk.

Having launched the kimono and raglan sleeves (when everybody else was still doing the skinny look), Kenzo now takes off in another direction: the tennis look with V-necked sweaters over pleated skirts that have a faint echo of the 20s. For the first time, he carries his idea into humorous swimwear. Then, he has some long, slopy sweaters with 10-inch waist-

bands and bloused sleeves, all in wonderful bold stripes. For evening, Kenzo likes silver satins, long gingham dresses—but his real hit is pastel organdy. His organdy shirts, with organdy chrysanthemums, go over wide organdy pants and come in pink, blue, pistachio, beige and brown. As an aside, Kenzo gave new life to the T-shirt by printing his in wintertime jacquards.

OPERA IN LONDON

Kubiak Fulfills Promise As Tosca at Covent Garden

By Henry Plesants

LONDON, Oct. 25 (UPI).—Franco Zeffirelli's production of "Tosca," dating from 1964, when Maria Callas was the Tosca and Tito Gobbi the Scarpia, is back at the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, with Teresa Kubiak, a new Tosca, Jean Bonhomme, a new Cavaradossi, David Atherton, a new conductor, and Kostas Paskalis, a familiar, justly admired Scarpia.

It has always been an imposing production and, precisely on that account, a troublesome one. It tends to engulf the principal singers. In "Tosca," more than in most operas, everything should be done to focus attention upon the development and revelation of character arising from the Tosca-Scarpia encounter and confrontation. All else, even Cavaradossi as a personality, is setting and framework.

In Zeffirelli's production it is rather the other way around. Sheerly as production, this "Tosca" is imaginative, ingenious and effective, but it draws attention to itself and away from the protagonists, with the mischief compounded by Renzo Mangiarullo's massive, cluttered, ugly and ill-lit sets. In the present revival there is further interference from an orchestra, under Atherton, overly assertive, inflexible, and insensitive to the singers' requirements.

I cannot remember ever attending a performance of any opera with so persistent a sensation of hearing the singers—or not hearing them—through an orchestral screen. It often seemed, at last night's second performance, as though the orchestra were competing rather than supporting, and too often winning. It is a tribute to the strength, prowess and resourcefulness of Kubiak, Paskalis and Bonhomme that the drama comes over as well as it does.

Kubiak amply fulfills the promise of last season's Madame Butterfly with a minutely studied, physically handsome and vocally radiant Tosca, surmounting even a "Vist d'arte" that was made to sound like a soprano obbligato to an orchestral interlude. She has, at last, had reviews commensurate with her accomplishment.

Bonhomme, a Canadian, returning to the company after an absence of several seasons, revealed himself as a tenor to watch. It has been a long time since I have heard "E lucevan le stelle" and "O dolce mani!" so meticulously sung—and so waywardly accompanied.

The program book, by the way, includes a wonderfully informative account by Harold Rosenthal of the true story of Tosca, Scarpia and Cavaradossi from which Sardou's drama and, subsequently, Puccini's opera were drawn. If you have ever thought Sardou's fiction overblown, try history.

Overcrowding at Fashion Shows in Paris Is Called 'Dangerous'

PARIS, Oct. 25 (UPI).—Overcrowding at some of the bigger ready-to-wear shows in Paris has "gone beyond the stage being a nuisance, it is dangerous," according to Women's Wear Daily, the influential American trade newspaper.

WWD says that the Paris fire department is not on ball or conditions that exist—overcrowding, lack of fire exits, combustible plastics, indiscriminate smoking and general shoving and shoving—would be controlled.

The newspaper cited ready-to-wear manufacturers Chanel, Hestier and Mandes as being the "worst offenders." Citing one correspondent, WWD said that "a fire at a chanel show would be a disaster."

In contrast, the ready-to-wear salon at the Porte de Versailles, "while crowded," is "well run and safe." Also "couturiers who show ready-to-wear have things well hand."

Testing Americans for College

Patricia McCormack

NEW YORK (UPI).—Before his academic year ends, a 14 million high school seniors will pay \$6.50 (total of \$9.1 million) for privilege of taking a three-test.

is the Scholastic Aptitude offered as a service of the Entrance Examination. How a student does on test helps determine his chances of succeeding at a par college.

ood showing does not guarantee to the Harvard, and Princeton type colleges it helps. The pressure on nts at these testing times is ndous. Parents may say:

Study harder. Teachers may say: Improve your vocabulary. And in some communities coaching services are available.

The testing ritual is formal. A student must apply and guarantee a reservation at a particular testing place (usually a high school) on a given date. Regular registration for the test to be given in the United States on Dec. 3 closes Oct. 25, for example.

"The multiple choice test designed to measure a student's verbal and mathematical skills does not call for coaching. Based on extensive research, trustees of the College Board report that coaching has no significant impact on a person's SAT scores."

Lifetime Abilities

The SAT measures abilities that the student develops over his entire lifetime. In the opinion of the trustees, vocabulary drill, memorizing facts, or the like, can do little to raise scores.

As a result, the board suggests that a student spend his or her time on school assignments and general reading rather than on cramming. In the long run, the former will be more effective and beneficial preparation for college. The SDQ—Student Descriptive Questionnaire—is an option at SAT time. This is not a test, rather, it gives a student an opportunity to pass on information reflecting his or her hopes, experiences and interests. At the student's request, this SDQ information is sent to the colleges and scholarship agencies designated by the student. There is no extra charge for this. The SDQ was added to the testing program last year. College admissions officers had expressed a desire to have more information than just test scores on the students who were applying.

Samples

A sample question in the student orientation booklet on the SAT shows the nature of verbal skill questions. In the subsection titled antonyms (opposites) there is this sample question:

Schism: A—majority; B—union; C—uniformity; D—conference; E—construction.

The student designates the correct answer by filling in a space on the answer sheet. The correct answer is B. The question is described as of more than average difficulty.

In a recent year, I was answered correctly by 32 percent of the students. It is of more than average difficulty because C is a possibly correct answer. The answer B, however, is more correct.

The math questions are the usual Greek-sounding type—to anyone who has not been tackling math in a classroom setting. And even to some of these some of the questions might as well be Greek.

For example, there is a sketch of connected triangles. The question: In the triangles above, if AB, CD and EF are line segments, what is the sum of the measures of the marked angles? Either a student knows or is left chewing his eraser.

The questions on the SDQ are easiest. One of the questions (on parents' income) might be considered the super-snooper type. But college board spokesmen say this information is necessary when figuring qualifications for scholarships.

The test answers are recorded on a separate answer sheet rather than directly in the test book. This answer sheet then is scored by a machine.

Students often ask: Does it pay to guess about answers? The college board answers: "Your scores on this test will be based on the number of questions you answer correctly minus a fraction of the number you answer incorrectly. Therefore, it is improbable that random or haphazard guessing will change your scores significantly."

Foreign or American students living abroad who seek information regarding application deadlines and testing dates should contact their local U.S. Embassy or the Fulbright commission in their country.

Frankfurt Buys a Painting

FRANKFURT, Oct. 24 (AP).—The city of Frankfurt has paid 750,000 marks (\$250,000) to a collector for Max Beckmann's 1919 painting, "The Synagogue." The work, showing a temple later destroyed by the Nazis, is on view in the city art museum.

Britain to Stage Salute to EEC January

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP).—Britain stage a 10-day festival of drama, sport and TV comment in January to celebrating the European Community.

festival, called Fanfare for e, starts on Jan. 3, two days Britain officially becomes ner in the enlarged market with the Irish Republic.

plans were announced yesterday by festival organizers who given \$350,000 of government money for the program. Goodman, chairman of committee for Cultural Events, at there would be concerts orchestras including the rdam Concertgebouw and Berlin Philharmonic. Also led: the European premiere muel Beckett's new play "and a reading by Laurence Olivier of a specially European ode by Chris-Fry.

noncultural events will e a vintage car rally from n to Brussels, a European ng fair in Birmingham, a TV talent competition o cabaret acts from all the countries. highlight of the sports m will be soccer, with the mity's current partners and n selected by the three members participating.



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High-Low Div. in \$	Mos.	P/E High Low Last Chge	High-Low Div. in \$	Mos.	P/E High Low Last Chge	High-Low Div. in \$	Mos.	P/E High Low Last Chge

(Continued on Page 18)

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1036.

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Gulf Oil Pact to Be OPEC Model EEC Drafts

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia, Oct. 25 (UPI)—Other oil producing countries would like the same deal the Arabian Gulf producers have negotiated with Western oil companies, Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani said today.

He was speaking before the start of a series of meetings to discuss proposed agreement under which the Arabian Gulf countries eventually will control 1 percent of the oil companies operating on their territories.

Delegates from the Gulf states—Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, Iraq, Kuwait and Qatar—met in the in-conditioned freshness of the and Oil Ministry to examine the agreement negotiated in their behalf by Sheikh Yamani.

Ministers from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will meet tomorrow to consider endorsing the agreement as a basis for all participation

Accord's Backing Seen by Yamani

talks between oil producing countries and the companies which are exploiting their oil fields.

"The other members of OPEC would like to get from the companies working on their land what the Gulf states have achieved," Sheikh Yamani said. "They will study this tomorrow," he added.

In addition to the five Gulf countries, OPEC comprises Libya, Algeria, Iraq, Venezuela, Nigeria and Indonesia, which together account for 80 percent of the world's oil production.

The agreement worked out by Sheikh Yamani during talks in New York with representatives of Western oil companies gives the Arabian Gulf countries an initial 25 percent share in the capital

and operations of the companies. The interest will be raised by stages to 51 percent over 11 years, with the producing countries paying agreed sums in compensation.

Sheikh Yamani has predicted all the Gulf states will sign it this month or next.

Yamani Optimistic
There have been persistent reports, however, that both Kuwait and Iraq have expressed reservations. Kuwait because of internal political considerations and Iraq because of its recent nationalization of Iraq Petroleum Co.

Sheikh Yamani said, "I am optimistic about the outcome of the meeting. Saudi Arabia and two other countries, Qatar and Abu Dhabi, have agreed to my initial draft."

He added he did not expect the agreement to be signed tonight, although he was hopeful of a "gentlemen's agreement."

Plan to Fight Rising Prices

Industrial Tariff May Be Reduced 15%

BRUSSELS, Oct. 25 (Reuters).—The Common Market commission today put the final touches to a far-reaching anti-inflation program for the whole of the EEC.

The commission's plan will serve as the basis for discussion when EEC finance ministers meet next Monday in Luxembourg to work out concrete measures in accordance with instructions given by last week's summit meeting in Paris.

Finance ministers of the candidate countries will attend the Luxembourg session.

Final details of the commission document were not given, but informed sources said that it included a series of proposals in the budgetary, monetary, trade and agricultural sectors.

Among the measures envisaged in the trade sector is a 15 percent tariff cut on industrial imports by the community for an initial period of six months. At the same time, preferential tariff quotas on imported items may be increased by 30 percent for all products except textiles.

Farm Prices
On farm prices, the commission confirms that it will make no proposals for the 1972/73 season, as this will be the responsibility of the new executive which takes office on Jan. 1.

But the document says that the community should also look for other ways of guaranteeing farmers incomes besides higher prices.

Other items which the sources forecast will be in the final commission draft include:

• Recommendations to member governments to cut back public spending.

• Target figures for controlling the expansion of the money supply in member countries.

• A reduction of the investments by EEC central banks on the European market.

• A pledge by the member states and the commission to ensure that free competition rules are strictly enforced to ensure that prices are kept as low as possible.

**Using Superconductivity
Revolutionary Generator Is Developed**

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP-DJ).—Development of an electric generator that uses superconductivity was announced by Westinghouse Electric Corp. yesterday.

Superconductivity is the loss of almost all resistance to an electric current. It occurs in several metals, including lead, and in certain alloys when they are cooled to lower than 430 degrees below zero Fahrenheit.

In the new Westinghouse generator, the magnet coils are made of a special alloy that becomes superconducting when cooled in a bath of super-cold liquid helium.

Such superconductor electric generators are only a third or a tenth the size of conventional generators, are considerably cheaper and are more efficient, Westinghouse researchers said. They estimated that a superconductor generator for a large central power station would save about \$2 million in capital cost.

Saving on Size
They said they have built a prototype superconductor generator, five feet long and 3 1/2 feet in diameter, producing 5,000 kilowatts of electric power—enough to serve a town of 8,000 people.

Full-scale superconductor generators for large central power stations could be developed by the mid-1980s, while smaller generators for ships and aircraft could be available in the late 1970s, they said.

The Westinghouse generator produces alternating current in the same way as a conventional generator. A coil of wire that is an electromagnet is rotated inside stationary loops of copper. It is the spinning magnetic field that creates a current in the copper loops; the more intense the magnetic field, the more current produced.

In conventional electric generators, the magnetic coil or so-called rotor, is made of a solid steel cylinder around which is wrapped a copper coil. In the superconductor generator, the magnetic coil is made of wires of an alloy of niobium and titanium. It is sealed inside a cylinder filled with liquid helium, which is colder than 452 degrees below zero, where the niobium-titanium alloy is superconducting. The niobium-titanium wires have only an eighth the thickness of the copper wire in conventional generators.

Because the niobium-titanium wire is superconducting, it can produce a magnetic field three to four times as strong as a comparable conventional copper-wire coil and is far smaller and lighter, the researchers said.

As a result, the superconductor generator can be anywhere from a third to a tenth the size and weight of a conventional generator.

The superconductor generator, in addition, is expected to be 99.6 percent efficient in converting mechanical energy into electricity, one percentage point higher than conventional generators, they said.

Market Drifts As Investors Await Truce

Volume Rise Ascribed To Big Block Trades

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (NYT).—The stock market drifted aimlessly today as investors awaited further developments in the negotiations for a truce in Vietnam.

The New York Stock Exchange price index closed with a loss of 0.01 at 60.56 and the Dow Jones industrial average dipped 1.13 and finished at 851.38. The market was trendless throughout the session.

It is widely believed in Wall Street that a cease-fire will spark a significant rally, but investors obviously have chosen to stay on the sidelines until further signs of progress in the peace talks are evident.

Volume on the Big Board rose to 17.43 million shares from yesterday's 15.34 million, but the increase was entirely attributable to a big block trade that accounted for more than 2.5 million shares of the day's total.

The flow of third-quarter financial reports from the corporate world remained heavy, but in general the reactions in Wall Street were limited. Glamour stocks suffered minor losses as they often do when investors are marking time.

One major bright spot on the list was Rheingold, which shot up 4 to 21 5/8 in response to the news that PepsiCo was making a tender offer for 1.6 million Rheingold shares at \$22 each.

Rheingold also disclosed lower third-quarter earnings and said it had acquired Mason & Mason, a soft-drink company. The report of lower earnings was offset by the PepsiCo tender offer.

Also on the active list was Pan American Airways, closing down 5/8 at 10 1/2 on total turnover of 556,500 shares.

Big blocks also crossed the tape in American Cyanamid, First Charter Financial, Celanese, Commonwealth Oil, Northeast Utilities and Phillips Petroleum, all of which were listed among the 10 most active stocks.

Digital Equipment, which had made a new high of 103 before trading was halted yesterday, finally opened just before 1 p.m. today on a block of 142,000 shares at 86 1/2. It closed at 84, down 17.

Management announced an earnings gain that apparently did not meet Wall Street expectations. A spokesman then said the earnings figures anticipated by analysts had been unrealistic, although the company expected to show a "modestly better" pretax profit margin for fiscal 1973.

In the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ industrial index eased 0.17 to 127.35. Of the 3,224 NASDAQ issues traded, 715 declined, 626 rose and 1,883 were unchanged.

Prices were mixed in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index edged up 0.01 to 25.82, but declines topped advances 485 to 404. Turnover was 3.20 million shares, down from 3.82 million yesterday.

Meanwhile corporate bonds closed on a firm note following reports on the peace proposal and government bonds held steady in anticipation of the Treasury's refunding announcement.

One Dollar—
LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Oct. 25, 1972

Today Previous
Ster. (per \$2). 2.3985 2.3780
Belg. fr. (B). 44.12-14 44.11-13
Deutsche mark. 1.2563 1.2534-35
Danish krone. 1.3049-50 1.3010-11
Escudo. 26.72-24 26.52-55
Fr. fr. (A). 5.05-04 4.975-50
Fr. fr. (S). 4.75-00 4.745-45
Guilder. 2.3385-85 2.3410-10
Israeli pound. 4.20 4.20
Lira. 54.45-50 54.40-50
Pound. 63.45-47 63.40-45
Schilling. 23.25-24 23.25-24
Sw. krona. 4.75-00 4.745-45
Swiss franc. 3.6025-27 3.6025-25
Yen. 301.15 301.15
A. Prem. B. Commercial.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Thyssen Results 'Unsatisfactory'**

August Thyssen-Buette results for the year ended Sept. 30 "are as unsatisfactory as in the preceding year," the West German steel firm says in a preliminary report. In fiscal 1971, Thyssen's consolidated profit fell to 82.6 million deutsche marks from 219.1 million DM, forcing the company to cut its dividend to 3.50 DM from 7 DM. Details of the latest year are not yet available, but the company says it suffered losses in the first half because of increased costs and international monetary unrest. Pressure from imports weighed on the second half. Worldwide Thyssen group sales are estimated to have declined 6 percent to about 2.5 billion DM (about \$3 billion) from the preceding year. Improvement in its earnings in the current fiscal year can be achieved only "if yields from sales are brought into better relation with costs," the company says.

U.K. Firm Seeks Listing in Milan

C.T. Bowring & Co. Ltd. of London has applied for quotation of its ordinary shares on the Milan bourse. If successful, it would make it the first foreign company to be listed there. The company is an insurance broking and shipping concern. Bowring sources see the move as a test case for the introduction of foreign shares in Italy, and probably follows some high-level encouragement from inside Italy to go ahead.

PepsiCo Seeks Control of Rheingold

PepsiCo is offering to acquire 1.6 million common shares, or 51 percent, of Rheingold Corp. at \$22 a share—equal to about \$32.2 million—and a premium over the recent Wall Street price. PepsiCo indicates that if it acquires control of Rheingold it would diversify itself of the latter's beer business and keep only those operations involved in the

bottling and distribution of PepsiCo products, notably Pepsi-Cola, which according to Rheingold's 1971 annual report, contributed to 78 percent of its pre-tax earnings and 31 percent of its sales. PepsiCo, involved in the snack-food business as well as soft drinks, and which provides transportation and leasing services, says its tender offer would expire Nov. 9 unless extended. It also reserves the right to accept either more or less than 1.6 million Rheingold shares sought.

Corning Sees Higher Profit

Corning Glass Works expects to report profit for the year ending Jan. 3 "significantly better" than fiscal 1972's operating net of \$5.27 a share thanks to higher international earnings. Amory Houghton Jr., chairman, says fourth-quarter sales are expected to increase at least 15 percent from the year-ago period. Capital expenditures this year will exceed \$45 million, 30 percent higher than last year, and a further increase is expected next year. Corning may share in the profit of the new Solaroid EX70 camera, as it helped develop the four-element lens system for the new camera. However further details were not available.

Bowater Predicts Sharp Profit Rise

Bowater Corp. forecasts its profit before tax in 1972 will be \$15.5 million, up from \$9.5 million in 1971. The forecast, made in its formal take-over offer for Ralli International Ltd., puts net profit at \$4.7 million, up from \$3.09 million in 1971. Bowater maintains that Ralli's controlling interest in companies with stock exchange quotations will facilitate further acquisitions overseas. The merger will create a multinational organization with combined annual sales of around \$600 million, enabling it to raise finance for expansion on an international scale on terms which might not otherwise be possible, Bowater says.

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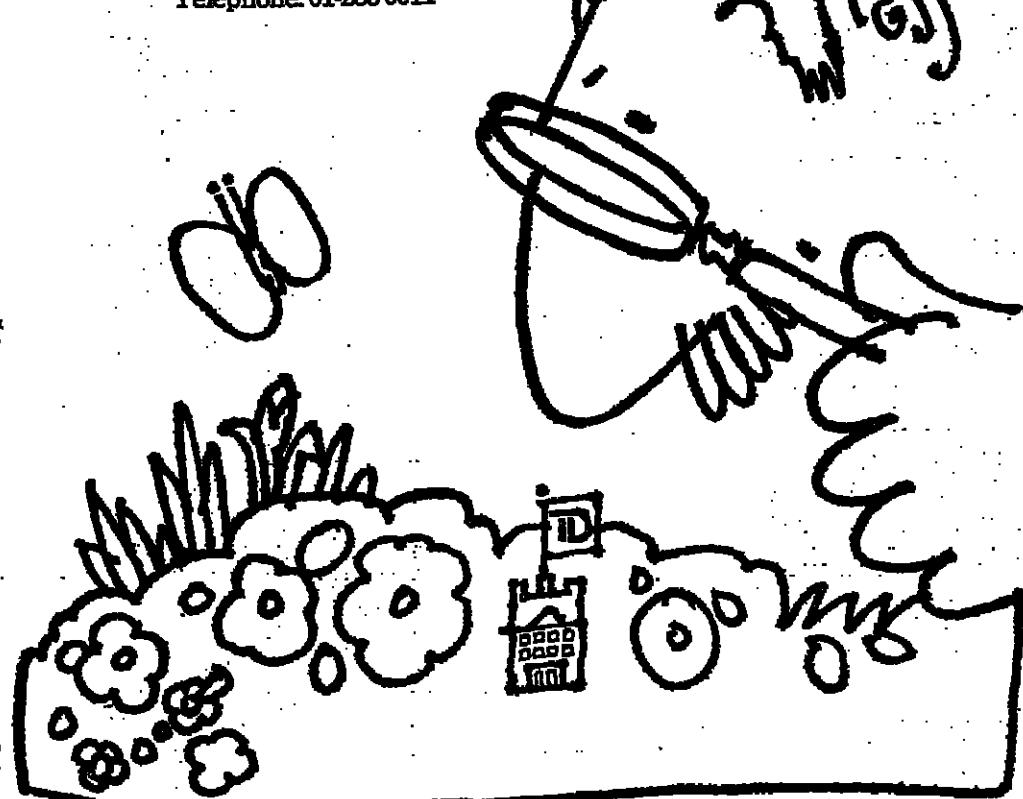
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Company Reports

ABC			General Host			Procter & Gamble		
Third Quarter	1972	1971	Third Quarter	1972	1971	First Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)...	205.5	175.3	Revenue (millions)...	185.4	141.4	Revenue (millions)...	975.2	904.6
Profits (millions)...	7.34	2.72	Profits (millions)...	0.74	1.33	Profits (millions)...	91.6	82.3
Per Share	0.83	0.32	Per Share	0.34	0.62	Per Share	1.12	1.02
Nine Months			Nine Months			Standard Oil (Calif.)		
Revenue (millions)...	619.0	533.7	Revenue (millions)...	447.8	208.5	Third Quarter	1972	1971
Profits (millions)...	23.97	9.19	Profits (millions)...	0.42	0.56	Revenue (millions)...	1,642.3	1,448.3
Per Share	2.87	1.30	Per Share	0.20	0.26	Profits (millions)...	145.99	134.97
Anheuser-Busch			INA			Per Share	1.77	1.59
Third Quarter	1972	1971	Third Quarter	1972	1971	Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)...	255.4	248.7	Revenue (millions)...	407.7	341.97	Revenue (millions)...	4,870.3	4,375.5
Profits (millions)...	23.19	21.06	Profits (millions)...	35.31	26.57	Profits (millions)...	401.3	381.89
Per Share	0.52	0.47	Per Share	1.47	1.10	Per Share	4.73	4.50
Nine Months			Nine Months			*Indicated		
Revenue (millions)...	746.5	687.7	Revenue (millions)...	1,183.2	985.0	Standard Oil (Ohio)		
Profits (millions)...	61.31	54.91	Profits (millions)...	85.63	72.29	Third Quarter	1972	1971
Per Share	1.36	1.22	Per Share	2.56	3.06	Revenue (millions)...	340.3	342.5
Bethlehem Steel			Kennecott Copper			Profits (millions)...	15.8	15.0
Third Quarter	1972	1971	Third Quarter	1972	1971	Per Share (Diluted)	0.87	0.83
Revenue (millions)...	745.3	579.7	Revenue (millions)...	142.5	130.5	Nine Months		
Profits (millions)...	20.39	6.53	Profits (millions)...	4.23	7.04	Revenue (millions)...	1,069.3	1,047.0
Per Share	0.46	0.15	Per Share	-0.15	0.21	Profits (millions)...	40.4	40.5
Nine Months			Nine Months			Per Share (Diluted)	2.21	2.22
Revenue (millions)...	2,364.7	2,363.4	Revenue (millions)...	884.1	799.2	U.S. Gypsum		
Profits (millions)...	84.21	87.61	Profits (millions)...	35.94	76.05	Third Quarter	1972	1971
Per Share	1.85	1.98	Per Share	1.08	2.28	Revenue (millions)...	173.5	151.9
Continental Oil			Nat'l. Gypsum			Profits (millions)...	12.91	11.79
Third Quarter	1972	1971	Third Quarter	1972	1971	Per Share	0.73	0.68
Revenue (millions)...	927.1	800.7	Revenue (millions)...	142.5	130.5	Nine Months		
Profits (millions)...	37.18	34.8	Profits (millions)...	23.3	7.22	Revenue (millions)...	482.9	404.0
Per Share	0.77	0.69	Per Share	0.57	0.44	Profits (millions)...	36.11	33.03
Nine Months			Nine Months			Per Share	2.04	1.47
Revenue (millions)...	2,664.5	3,330.2	Revenue (millions)...	392.2	341.4	*Adjusted		
Profits (millions)...	123.57	111.62	Profits (millions)...	23.0	14.87	McGraw Hill Payout Cut		
Per Share	3.45	2.22	Per Share	1.41	0.90	—NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (Reuters).		
Gulf & Western			Phillips Morris			—McGraw Hill is reducing its quarterly dividend 2 percent to 10 cents a share to conserve cash resources.		
Third Quarter	1972	1971	Third Quarter	1972	1971			
Revenue (millions)...	450.0	407.0	Revenue (millions)...	563.5	488.6			
Profits (millions)...	19.3	12.5	Profits (millions)...	34.56	38.2			
Per Share	0.92	0.63	Per Share	1.30	1.13			
Year			Nine Months					
Revenue (millions)...	1,670.0	1,570.0	Revenue (millions)...	1,572.0	1,374.0			
Profits (millions)...	89.5	55.3	Profits (millions)...	83.8	75.23			
Per Share	3.21	2.61	Per Share	3.53	2.99			

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International Commercial Bank

August 1972

REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS

OFFICIAL NOTICE

CONSTRUCTION OF THE

NEW MAQUETIA

INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC BID

L-72-MQ. 7

SUPPLY OF EQUIPMENT

FOR THE CONTROL TOWER

Notice is hereby given to all interested suppliers that effective this date proposals for the above project are being invited for international public bids:

L-72-MQ. 7:

SUPPLY OF EQUIPMENT

FOR THE CONTROL TOWER.

A brochure with the form of bid, form of contract, specifications and other contract documents may be obtained at the Oficina Ministerial del Aeropuerto de Maquetia, Zona Rentas de la Plaza Venezuela-Caracas, Venezuela.

Offers will be received on December 1, 1972, at 11:00 a.m. in the Conference Room of the Office of the Ministry of Maquetia Airport located at Zona Rentas de la Plaza Venezuela in Caracas, Venezuela. Phone: 7233-89.

This bid is open to all member countries of the World Bank and Switzerland.

American Stock Exchange Trading

-1972- Stocks and S.S. P/E High Low Last Chg										-1972- Stocks and S.S. P/E High Low Last Chg										-1972- Stocks and S.S. P/E High Low Last Chg										
3524	20	AAR Corp	4	20	21	20.5	-1/4	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	3678	239	Calder	12	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3679	240	Calder	13	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3680	241	Calder	14	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3681	242	Calder	15	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3682	243	Calder	16	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3683	244	Calder	17	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3684	245	Calder	18	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3685	246	Calder	19	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3686	247	Calder	20	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3687	248	Calder	21	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3688	249	Calder	22	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3689	250	Calder	23	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3690	251	Calder	24	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3691	252	Calder	25	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3692	253	Calder	26	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3693	254	Calder	27	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3694	255	Calder	28	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3695	256	Calder	29	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3696	257	Calder	30	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3697	258	Calder	31	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3698	259	Calder	32	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3699	260	Calder	33	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3700	261	Calder	34	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3701	262	Calder	35	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3702	263	Calder	36	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3703	264	Calder	37	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3704	265	Calder	38	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3705	266	Calder	39	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3706	267	Calder	40	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3707	268	Calder	41	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3708	269	Calder	42	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3709	270	Calder	43	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3710	271	Calder	44	59	59	59	59	59	59	59
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3711	272	Calder	45	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3712	273	Calder	46	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3713	274	Calder	47	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3714	275	Calder	48	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3715	276	Calder	49	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3716	277	Calder	50	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3717	278	Calder	51	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3718	279	Calder	52	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3719	280	Calder	53	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3720	281	Calder	54	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3721	282	Calder	55	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3722	283	Calder	56	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3723	284	Calder	57	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3724	285	Calder	58	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3725	286	Calder	59	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3726	287	Calder	60	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3727	288	Calder	61	76	76	76	76	76	76	76
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3728	289	Calder	62	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3729	290	Calder	63	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
124	9	AAV Corp	20	9	10	10.4	10.4	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3730	291	Calder	64	79						

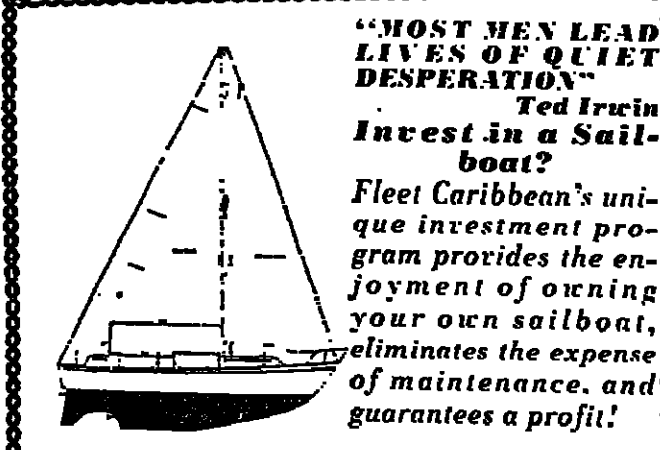
Oct. 25, 1972

[illegible]

Closing prices on Oct. 25.

[illegible]

450 Algoma	\$	13 ¹ / ₂	13 ¹ / ₂
789 Bank Mont	\$	20 ¹ / ₄	20 ¹ / ₄
300 Bombad	\$	7 ¹ / ₂	7 ¹ / ₂

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High, Low, Div. in \$		Sis. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Net Ch'ge	High, Low, Div. in \$		Sis. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Net Ch'ge	High, Low, Div. in \$		Sis. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Net Ch'ge		
4-6	26 Gen. Phosph.	33	21 1/2	24	21 1/2	1/2	13 1/2	4	MIG Inc.	18	11 1/2	10 1/2	11	1/2	20 1/2	28 1/2	Karlsruhe	42	31	13 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2

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International Bonds Traded in Euro

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- Taquimecanografía a nivel profesional, en ambos idiomas. También se valorará el idioma francés, aunque no es imprescindible.

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Change of deposit bank in accordance with article 39 of the Law on Investment Funds of July 1st, 1966.

We refer to the publication in the International Herald Tribune of October 19th, 1972, No. 27,387, and wish to inform the public that on authorization given by the Federal Banking Commission, Investment Fund Department, the date of transfer from deposit bank Von Ernst & Cie, S.A., Geneva (former bank) to Keyser Ullmann S.A., Geneva, an affiliate of Keyser Ullmann Limited, London, (successor bank) has been advanced to October 31st, 1972.

KEYSER ULLMANN S.A. VON ERNST & Co, S.A. GENEVE S.A.

October 1982, 1972.




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Number of fish per tank	Percentage of fish that are dead
1	0
2	0
3	0
4	0
5	0
6	0
7	0
8	0
9	0
10	100

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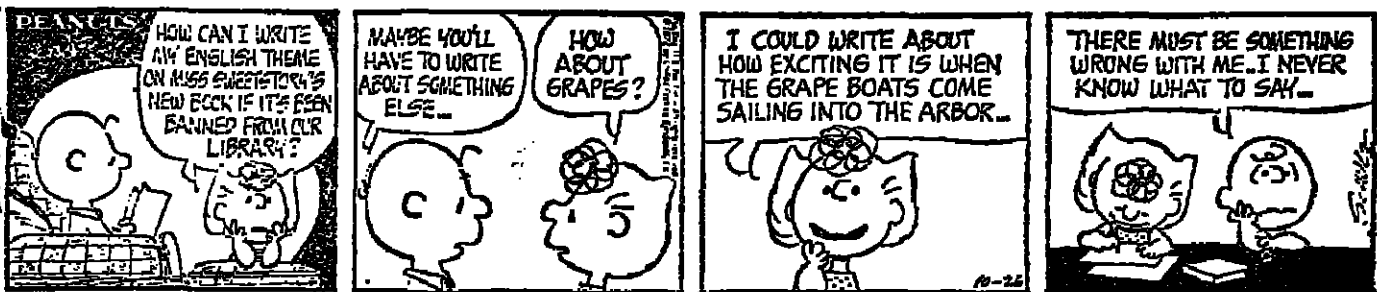
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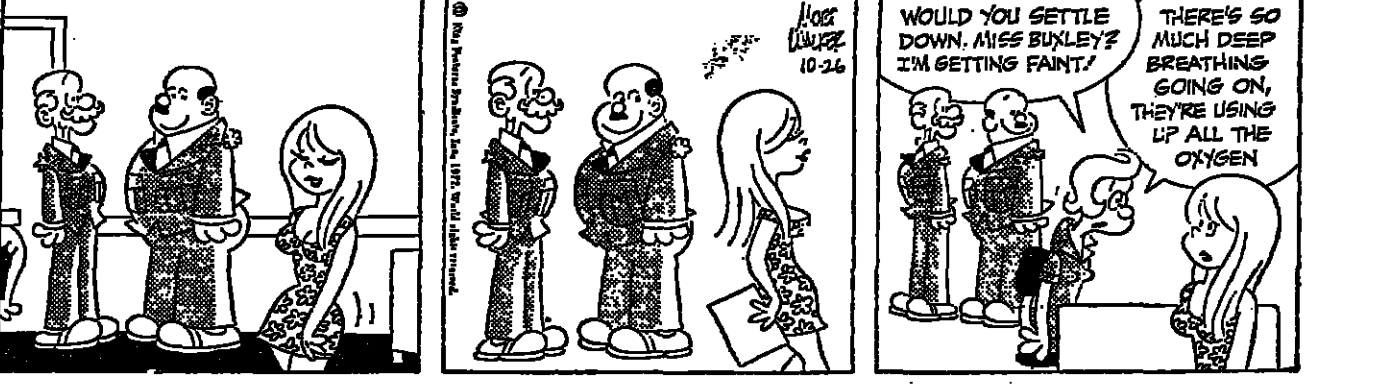
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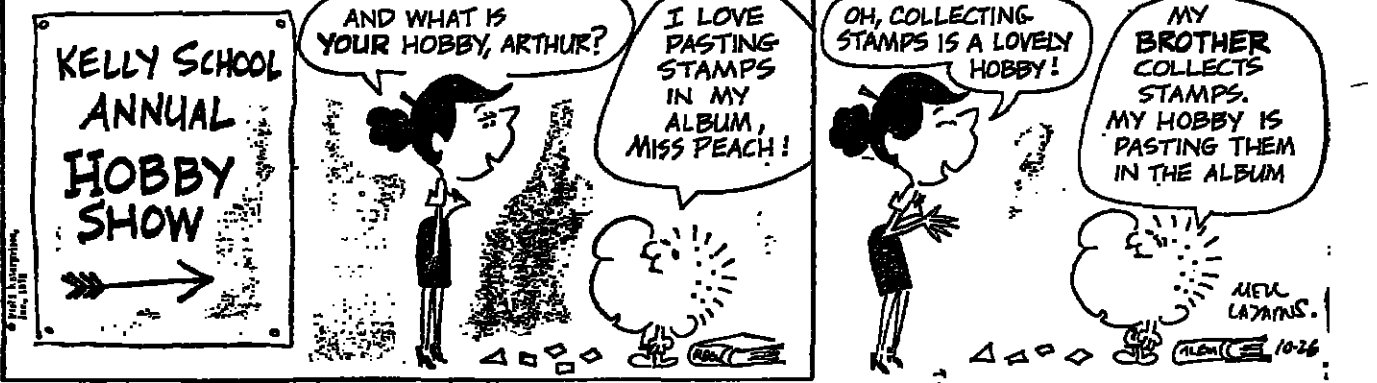
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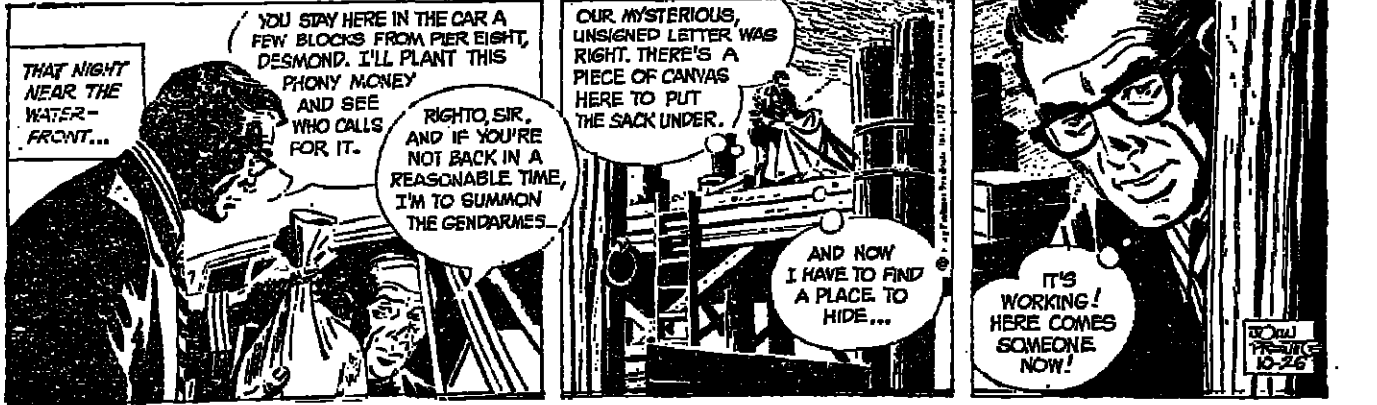
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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A small number of tournament players use a convention of Canadian origin that has considerable merit. Its leading advocates are the Toronto experts, Eric Murray and Sam Kehela.

The intention is to guard against over-enthusiasm following a third-or-fourth-seat opening bid in a major. A response of two clubs is then "Drury" and unconnected with the club suit. If the opener has a bare minimum hand or a subminimum he is required to bid two diamonds, in effect giving negative response to the question "Do you have a full opening bid?"

This explains the bidding of the diagrammed deal, but in spite of the braking effect provided by the convention, North-South were too optimistic.

North might have contented himself with two spades instead of jumping to three when his partner showed a minimum or subminimum. And South should no doubt have passed three spades, knowing that his partner did not have an opening bid.

With the actual distribution, one down is the expected result, but South succeeded in making 10 tricks. He made a good play which put West's alertness to a severe test.

The opening lead was a low diamond, and the normal play would have been the queen from the dummy. But South knew that West was a player who avoided leading from kings, so he played low from dummy in the hope that East would play the king. But East won with the jack and cashed the club ace, lifting South's gloom very slightly.

A club continuation was won with the king, and the declarer made the key play of cashing the heart ace. West played low unspectacularly, and although he did not know it South was now in command of the situation. He cashed the ace and king of spades followed by the ace of diamonds. A diamond ruff removed East's king and established the queen in the dummy.

Dummy was entered with a trump lead, and a heart was discarded on the diamond queen. A heart lead put West on play, and at the 12th trick he had to lead a club, giving South a ruff-and-sluff and the contract.

NORTH (D)
♠KQ52
♥KQJ8
♦AQ74
♣86

EAST
♠J
♥QJ82
♦KJ8
♣A10872

SOUTH
♠A10864
♥A754
♦102
♣K3

Both sides were vulnerable.
The bidding:
North East South West
Pass Pass 1 ♣ Pass
2 ♣ Pass 2 ♣ Pass
3 ♣ Pass 4 ♣ Pass
Pass Pass

West led the diamond two.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VALEE

BOANT

SNULES

CATBUD

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: ABOUT WAGER PERMIT KINLEY
Answer: He had some redeeming features—THE PAWNBROKER

BOOKS

SUPERMONEY

By 'Adam Smith,' Random House, 301 pp. \$7.95.
Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THE lightning of success has not been striking the same author twice of late—at least not if you consider what happened to Jim Bouton with "I'm Glad You Didn't Take It Personally" or Lawrence Sanders with "The Peter Prescription." So it was with a certain degree of wariness that I cracked open "Supermoney" by "Adam Smith" the other day and began to read. "Adam Smith" is of course George J.W. Goodman, the editor of an investment counseling magazine and a man who knows his way up and down Wall Street. And "Supermoney" is the sequel to "The Money Game," a relentlessly witty book that rose to the top of the best-seller lists a few years ago, explained to the world how the stock market game was really played and made us all giggle. But reading "Supermoney" with the sound of those flopping sequels still echoing down the hall, I couldn't help but wonder: Is there anything more to say about the money game? And can it still make us giggle?

Well, I'm happy to report that there is and it can. Moreover, "Smith" has retained his infectious sense of humor even when he loses money, and he still respects the smooth turn of phrase. His old friends from the Street are back—Odd-Lot Robert, Poor Greenville, the Great Winfield and Scarsdale Fats—and they seem as beguiling as of old. He has continued to read omnivorously and still has his easy way with references to technological advances, the sports pages and the works of John Maynard Keynes. He is still very much in his anecdotal and tells us amusing tales of busted stock analysts forced to sell off their wine collections and of computers that got hooked on the rising market and began begging their masters for margin.

And he still consistently comes up with the unlikely but apt metaphor: such as, for instance, when he compares today's small investor to today's undersized professional football quarterback trying to see past defensive linemen 7 feet tall. Or when he writes of the bygone days of "venture capital situations" (that is, investing in new businesses): "It used to be, when the venture business was easier, that in the morning you expected to find a couple of your colts stiff, their feet in the air, but that one or two would turn out to be great winners, 10 or 15 to 1, and that would more than make up for the losers."

But the real reason "Supermoney" succeeds as a sequel to "The Money Game" lies outside of "Adam Smith's" talent for making high finance sound entertaining. It lies in the fact that between 1967, when "The Money Game" first appeared, and now, some interesting things have happened to the American economy, to Wall Street and to "Adam Smith's" money. And it is almost mandatory that we be brought up to date on these happenings.

There was, for instance, "The Day the Music Almost Died—II" when, as a result of the Penn Central's going broke in June, 1970, the entire economy quickly teetered on its foundations and the Federal Reserve System had to rush in and save it to the hilarious applause of all 17 million in the country who understood what had happened and how close a call it had been. You might think that a drama of prime rates, commercial rates and short-term time deposits could be so exhilarating. But "Adam Smith" proves otherwise. There was, for instance, "The Day the Music Almost Died—II" when in September, 1970, the brokerage business almost went under an en masse because in the flush times of the mid-1960s everybody who was anybody had been busy selling stock certificates; and the job of keeping track of them had been left to a gentleman... in the bar room... wearing gym shoes as a jacket indicating the fresh basketball team of Cardin Hayes High School, who was his pencil as he recorded its trades; and the job of debiting the certificates to the broke age firms had been left to "the other gentleman in a Salavati Army overcoat, a nine-day grow of beard, and a certain air, Aluscatel, California, 1973"; as when the great crunch came, as body could find their stocks as 120 brokerage houses fell.

And there was, for instance, the day "Adam Smith's" music almost died, when—again it is September, 1970—he picked up The Wall Street Journal and discovered that \$30 million he had been mislaid by his old bank... Yes, his Swiss bank, the one he owned.

Is there a deeper significance to these events, besides a lot of people losing money? Apparently, there is. Apparently, what the fun here adds up to is the rule of the money game has changed of late and the object is no longer to accumulate M1 ("the coins and currency" circulation outside the bank plus demand deposits... in the banks) or even to pile up M2 ("savings accounts and time deposits in banks"). What you need now if you sincerely want to be rich is M3, supercurrency or "the before-and-after of stock going public." This book records the symptoms of the change.

And apparently that change bodes further changes in the future—changes that may challenge the fundamental assumptions of American capitalism. But of course that, sounds too serious. The way "Adam Smith" broaches the subject is by posing with questions about Cotton Mather and the work ethic, about Vin Lombardi and the greening America, about Lord Keynes at the limits of growth, and about a certain angst that Gener Motors and Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns have been feeling lately about work force. Please don't ask us to get from Swiss bank to Vin Lombardi, or from supercurrency to Cotton Mather. All I can tell you is that it's funny.

CROSSWORD

By Will Wren

ACROSS

1 Rance's wear
5 Tire center
10 — breve
14 — Bator
15 Make as one
16 Billet
17 007
18 Barfly
19 Medicine bottle
20 Discotheque adjunct
22 Suite
24 Penpoint
25 Assents, in Nancy
26 Money of Guatemala
31 Impassive ones
35 Red's relatives
36 Louisiana name
38 Roadsign symbol
39 African people
40 X in math
43 Doctors' org.
45 Lone-Star state
46 Advantage
47 African antelopes

DOWN

49 Pal
51 Hep
53 Zoo denizen
54 Lee
57 Farm creature
61 Hawaiian port
62 Greek philosopher
64 Jutland port
65 "What...?"
66 — Alegre
67 Ferber
68 100 dinars
69 Over
70 Bangla

13 Car part
21 Show
23 Moon of Saturn
26 S. A. capital
27 Brown shade
28 Modern adjective
29 Companion of Paul
30 Mails
32 Basra native
33 Kind of strip
34 Pretentiousness
37 Berra
40 Didn't usually, in show
41 Potter Josiah
44 Mexican salamander
46 Moved furtively
48 Cossack's milieu
50 Chemical ending
52 Modern fabric
54 Toots
55 Stereo must-target
56 Famed essayist
57 Feminine ending
58 Deputy
59 — wear
60 Nonsense
63 Difficult, in Soho

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70

